MORNING EDITION

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JUDICIARY LEADERS EXHORTED TO HELP KEEP VOTING CLEAN

Premier, Justice Minister and Chief Procurator Call for Utmost Efforts

IMPERIAL DECREE ISSUED

Total of 150 Men Already Announce Candidacy—89 Names So Far Approved

The Imperial Rule Assistance Diet structure whose realization the Government is seeking is of great importance from the point of view of carrying the nation through in the War of Greater East Asia.

Thus commented Premier General Hideki Tojo in an address to judicial chiefs at the luncheon he gave to them at his official residence at noon on Saturday, reports Domei.

The judicial chiefs who included the presidents and chief procurators of the higher law courts throughout the country, heard Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura and Chief Procurator Seiichi Matsuzaka of the Supreme Court on the attitude of the Government toward the coming general election during the morning.

The discussions of the judicial chiefs in the afternoon session centered on measures for control of the campaigns of the candidates in the election.

The Premier, in his address, explained the motive of the Government in deciding to hold a general election at the very moment when the nation is engaged in a struggle unequaled in history.

He told his auditors that the Government desires to see elected in the coming election at House of Representatives which would make a positive contribution to a strengthening of unity among the people behind the guns which is a necessary condition of victory in the war.

Real Fight Yet to Come

Earlier in his speech, the Premier stressed that real fighting has yet to be done in spite of the great victories which have been scored by the Imperial Forces in the conflict. He said he expected the nation's judicial officials to exert their utmost efforts to insure that peace will be maintained and that there will be perfect discipline among the people.

Earlier in the day, an Imperial decree was issued setting April 30 as Election Day.

With the promulgation of the decree, the general election campaign got under way.

Up to date, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, an organization formed by leaders in various walks of life interested in the election of the sort of House desired by the Government, has approved 80 men as candidates in the coming election. Forty-four of them are so-called new men. Forty-three were members of the old House. The remaining two held seats in the House in the past.

The Council expects to finish by April 6 its work of selecting one candidate for each of the 466 seats to be filled in the coming election.

By noon on Saturday, a total of 150 men had announced their candidacy throughout the country. Sixty-two of them are running in Tokyo.

Justice Chief Speaks

Judicial and police officials should maintain fairness in regulating the present general election campign, but it is necessary for them to direct untiring efforts for eradication of the political evils which have accumulated in the past, said Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura in his address to the judicial chiefs.

Notwithstanding that the War of Greater East Asia is being prosecuted on a vast scale, the Government has decided to hold a general election for parliamentary seats solely because it intends to set up a powerful and vigorous Diet for assisting the Throne in a manner appropriate to the current grave situation, and thereby to strengthen further the domestic structure for successful outcome of the war, the Justice Minister declared at the outset of his address.

The severe competition between different political parties, which has been the case in the past, has disappeared due to dissolution of former political parties, the Justice Minister went on, adding however, that candidates recommended by active political groups and other candidates will be pitted against each other.

Moreover, he said, the number of candidates exceeds the number of seats available in many precincts, and this is liable to give rise to severe competition, which, in turn, may foster various offenses.

On the other hand, the Justice Minister continued, it is possible that some of the candidates, misconstruing the true intentions of the Government with respect to the present general election, may capitalize official utterances and actions of trifling significance with malici-

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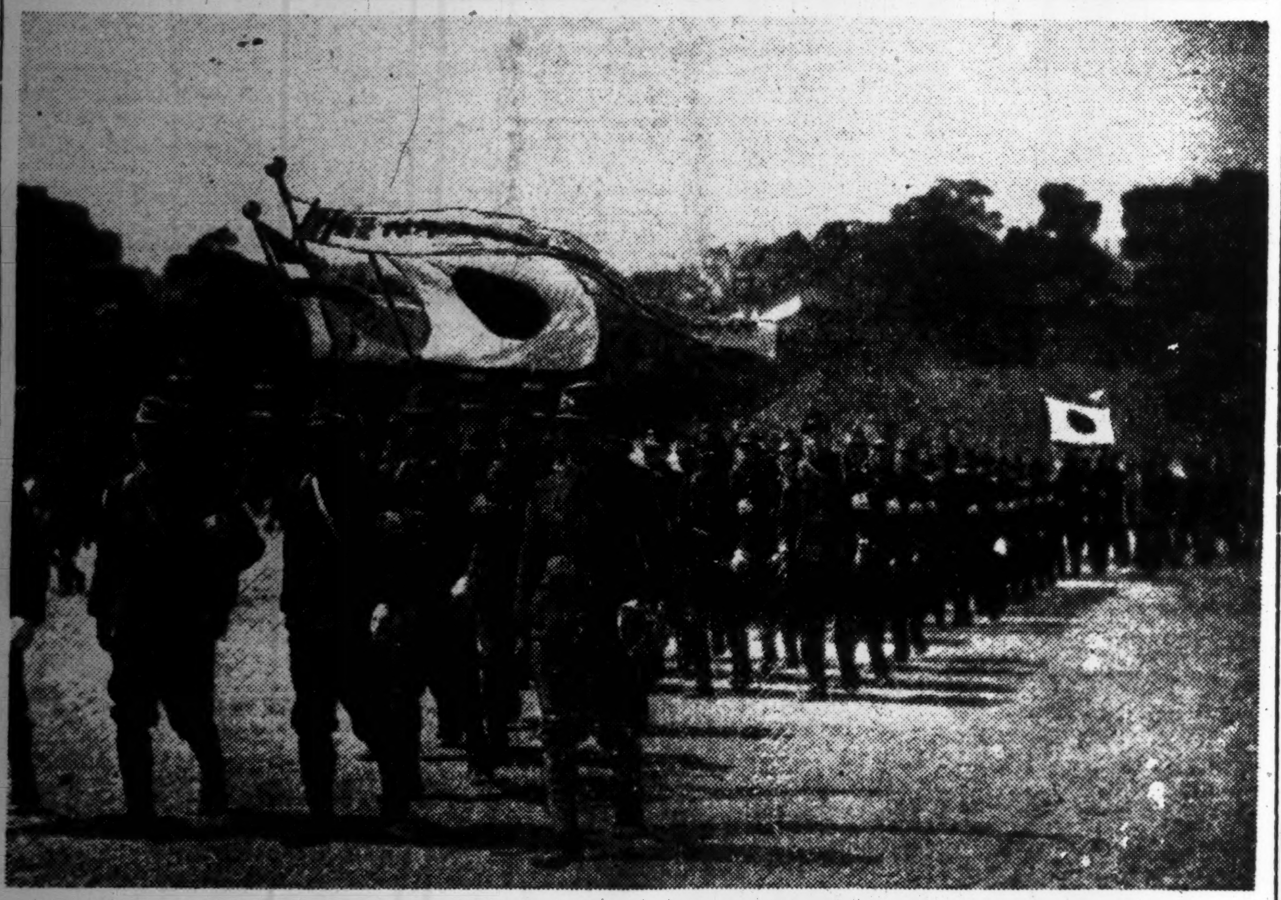
Will Till Soil of Manchoukuo



After two months of intensive training in pre-colonization work at the Tokyo Colonization Training School, 50 men who previously were among the small and middle-sized businessmen were ready for active work in the Manchoukuo plains. On Saturday they left Tokyo station for the new land of promise but before doing so, they paid homage to the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines after which they marched up to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace where they vowed to labor from early hours of the morning till hours after sunset that the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere might be hastened. Seen above are the men in national uniforms heading for Tokyo station after paying their respects to the Imperial Palace.

INDIANS PUTTING UP FIERCE OPPOSITION

British Envoy, in Eleventh-Hour Move, Calls up Churchill For Advice

MEETS GENERAL WAVELL

Carte Blanche Given to Sir Stafford in Desperate Effort To Get Indian Help

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, April 4.—Meeting with fierce opposition from the Indian leaders, and faced with the utter failure of his mission, Sir Stafford Cripps, special British envoy to India, put through a special long-distance telephone call to Prime Minister Churchill in London on the night of April 1, holding a conversation with the British Prime Minister for several hours, and asking for further instructions on the Indian question.

According to a New Delhi Havas telegram of April 3, the British Government, terrified at the fierce opposition from all the Indian circles, and determined that India must forever remain in British hands, gave Sir Stafford full power to act independently on the Indian question.

At a time when the peril of India is increasing every moment, it would appear that the British Government is trying to persuade the Indians to join the British in the hostilities against the Japanese by including in their proposal for Indian Independence most of the demands of the Indian leaders.

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, April 3.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British envoy to India who has been granted full power to act independently on the Indian question, had an interview with General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, this morning, according to a New Delhi telegram received here today. The two held a lengthy consultation about the future policy of the British, taking into full consideration the demands made by the Indian Congress and other Indian parties, the report added.

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 4.—The scheduled meeting between General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian Congress Party, on the night of April 4 will be attended by Sir Stafford Cripps, British envoy to India, and Pandit Jawaharal Nehru, according to a New Delhi telegram received here this morning.

It is generally regarded that the new plan decided on at the meeting between Sir Archibald and Sir Stafford the previous night will be presented, and that this plan will represent a considerable withdrawal of the British attitude compared with the first proposal presented by Sir Stafford Cripps, the report added.

Mamoru Shigemitsu Arrives in Capital By Air From Shanghai

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, returned to Tokyo Saturday at 4:30 p.m. from Shanghai. He was accompanied by Toyoichi Nakamura, Counselor of the Embassy at Nanking and Tozo Shimizu, Second Secretary, reports Domei. Mr. Shigemitsu arrived at the Fukuoka airport from Shanghai at 1:10 p.m. Saturday, continuing his flight to Tokyo after a brief rest. The Ambassador is expected to report and consult with the central authorities concerning various problems between Japan and China.

PERMISSION AGAIN ASKED

Britain Wants to Send Food to War Prisoners

Domei

LISBON, April 2.—At the request of the British Government, the Argentine Foreign Office again has asked the Japanese Government to permit Britain to send food and clothing to British war prisoners in Hongkong, according to reports received here today.

The request has been made through Shu Tomii, Japanese Ambassador in Buenos Aires, the report states.

CHINESE SCHOLAR ARRIVING

Nanking Minister Without Portfolio Expected Here Monday

Chao Cheng-nieu, President of the Shanghai National University and Minister without Portfolio of the National Government of China, is expected to arrive in Tokyo Monday by train, reports Domei.

During his 10-day visit the first since he studied in Japan 28 years ago, President Chao is expected to inspect various educational institutions and cultural establishments here.

RESEARCH BODY SET UP

Turkey Establishes Geographical Institute

Transocean

ANKARA, March 23.—A Turkish Geographical Institute has been founded under the auspices of President Inonu.

It will be headed by Hassan Ali Yucel, Minister of Education.

The main task of the new organization will be to explore Turkey by modern scientific means and instruments and to establish contact with similar institutes abroad.

CANADIANS TO VOTE

Plebiscite on Overseas Military Service This Month

Transocean

LISBON, March 10.—A plebiscite of Canada on the question of military service overseas has been fixed for April 27, according to an official announcement from Ottawa.

The plebiscite will settle the question whether the Canadian Government may send Canadian troops overseas.

AMERICANS ADMIT LANGLEY WAS SUNK

Navy Also Confesses That Destroyer Perry Was Sent to Bottom in Pacific

HEYTHROP TORPEDOED

Three Merchant Vessels Go Down in Caribbean Sea and Off Atlantic Coast

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—The sinking of the United States aircraft carrier Langley, of 11,050 tons, in the southwestern Pacific in the latter part of February, was admitted belatedly by the United States Navy Department today, according to a report received here from Washington.

The Navy Department also officially admitted the sinking in the same waters of the destroyer Perry, of 1,190 tons, and a tanker of the United States Navy in the beginning of March.

British Destroyer Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—The British Admiralty today announced that the 940-ton British destroyer Heythrop

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FARMERS MAKE DEMAND

SAIGON, April 4.—With the drastic curtailment of wheat exports following the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, Australian wheat farmers have made demands upon the Government to relieve them of impending losses due the great surplus of wheat stocks.

Minister for Commerce Scully yesterday was met by a deputation of wheat farmers who, according to the Sydney report, demanded that the Government pay a stabilized price of 4 shillings per bushel.

CHUNGKING INCREASES TAX

SHANGHAI, April 4.—To restrict further the purchase and sale of goods and to raise funds to resuscitate the weakened financial structure of the government, the Chiang Kai-shek regime yesterday issued a mandate setting forth the formal regulations governing the operations of the wartime consumption tax to be imposed on all goods, except those already governed by other regulations.

The Chungking message described the tax as charged on the ad valorem basis, and the rates were reported as follows: 5 per cent on daily commodities, 10 per cent on non-essentials, 15 per cent on semi-luxury goods, and 25 per cent on luxury commodities.

ARGENTINA INDICTS U.S. TIRE COMPANIES

BUENOS AIRES, April 4.—The Government Prosecutor-General has ordered legal proceedings to be undertaken against the Firestone, Goodyear and Dunlop tire companies on charges of having violated the Argentine monopoly law since 1929. The American companies were alleged to have secured monopolies for their products in Argentina and further to have sold their goods at excessively high prices. Representatives of the companies have been indicted and were released under heavy bails to await trial.

5 IMPERIAL PRINCES GIVEN HIGH AWARDS IN NEW HONOR LIST

Decorated for Meritorious Services While Serving Army And Navy

BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS

Two Celebrated Generals and 8 Distinguished Admirals Also Honored

Five Imperial Princes of high-ranking orders serving both the Imperial Army and Navy were awarded high honors in connection with Their Imperial Highnesses' brilliant and meritorious services rendered in the China Affair, it was announced by the Bureau of Decorations Saturday. In the latest list of honors, awards to two celebrated generals and eight distinguished admirals also were made public. The honor roll awarding decorations to the Imperial Princes and other noted warriors was dated April 29, 1941, although the formal announcement was made Saturday.

His Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, who was Chief of the Army General Staff, was awarded the First Class Order of the Golden Kite. His Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Morimasa Nashimoto was decorated with the Collar of the Chrysanthemum. His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, who commanded a large army at the Battle of Nanking, and His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, who led the army forces at the Battle of Hankow, were decorated with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite each. His Imperial Highness Fleet Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, who was Chief of the Naval General Staff, also was given the First Class Order of the Golden Kite.

General Toshizo Nishio, who was the first Commander-in-Chief of the

(Continued on Page 3)

GENERAL CHIANG EXHORTS NEHRU TO ASSIST BRITAIN

Chungking Leader Tells Indian Nationalist to Accept British Proposal

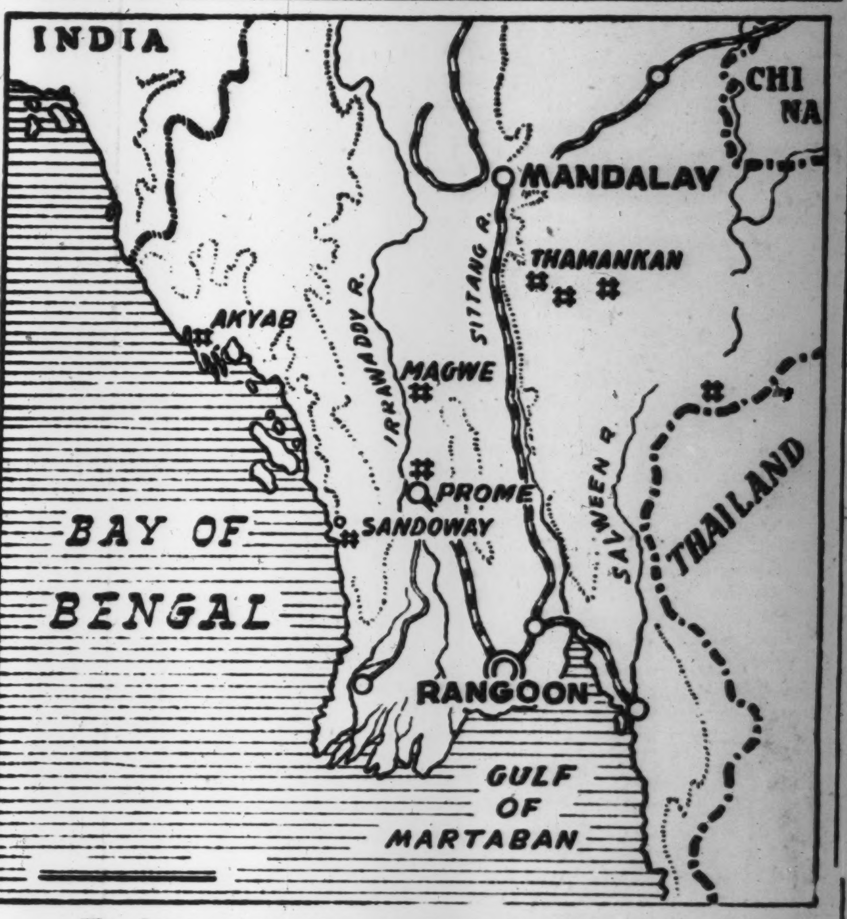
Domei

LISBON, April 3.—In an earnest plea for cooperation with Chungking, General Chiang Kai-shek has sent a message to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the leaders of the Indian Congress Party, beseeching the latter to accept the British offer of dominion status for India after the war, according to a report received here from Chungking today.

Chungking and India must cooperate with each other, General Chiang exhorted, adding it is better for India to choose the path of collaboration with Great Britain than to be conquered by some other power, the report said.

ARMY WIPES OUT ENEMY AIR FORCE IN BURMA REGION

Japanese Active in Burma



The Japanese operations in Burma from March 21 to 31 during which time more than 103 enemy planes were destroyed were significant in that they blasted all hopes of the British to build up a second Rangoon at Magwe and to maintain a supply route running from India through Akyab to Magwe. The aerial campaigns of the past 10 days also has the effect of paralyzing the aid-to-Chiang route.

Enemy Attempt to Use China as Base to Raid Japan Smashed

AIRFIELDS WRECKED

Successful Japanese Bombings Destroy Communications With Mengtse

MANY PLANES SHOT DOWN

The success of Japanese aircraft in their series of bombing raids against the enemy air base at Hsa Mong Hkan, southeast of Mandalay in Burma, and nearby airdromes is of significant importance as the aerial assaults have destroyed completely enemy attempts to keep communications open with the Mengtse district in Yunnan Province and their plan to use China as a base of aerial operations against Japan, reports Domei.

Following the fall of Rangoon, enemy forces in the Burma district have made the Magwe airfield, south of Mandalay, their main aerial base and the Akyab airdrome, near the Indian border, an auxiliary base, thereby attempting to make secure the route of reinforcements from India.

Airfields Almost Ruined

However, subjected to severe Japanese aerial onslaughts, these two airfields have been almost ruined, while another group of airdromes southeast of Mandalay, including the Hsa Mong Hkan airfield, also have been shattered, thus forestalling enemy plans for operations against Japan completely.

As announced Saturday by the Imperial Headquarters, Japanese aircraft have either shot down or destroyed on the ground 103 enemy planes in aerial attacks against various air bases in Burma between March 21 and 31.

Details of the Japanese aerial raids upon Burma during this period are as follows:

Formations of Japanese warplanes on March 21 visited the Magwe airfield, second in importance to the Mingaladon airdrome, either shooting down or destroying on the ground 51 enemy aircraft.

Another formation of Japanese aircraft on March 22 raided the Magwe airfield, conducting bombing assaults throughout the day and setting on fire 18 large and small planes. In addition to these, many other aircraft were wrecked by the Japanese warbirds.

Japanese air units on March 23 carried out an attack upon the Akyab airdrome and shot down two Hurricane planes, as well as setting afire six large-size aircraft on the ground.

Another aerial attack upon the Akyab airfield was carried out on March 24 by the Japanese warbirds which shot down three Hurricane planes and set on fire three other planes on the ground.

Meanwhile, another Japanese air unit, which raided the Sandoway floating airdrome on the same day, shattered a hangar and also scored direct hits upon a medium-size and a small-size steamer.

12 Freight Cars Wrecked

On March 25, Japanese aircraft set on fire two freight cars and overtured more than ten others in the vicinity of Prome. Japanese craft shot down three P-40 planes of which one has not been confirmed.

On March 27, in their third air attack upon the Akyab airdrome, Japanese planes set afire one large-size and nine small-size aircraft, in addition to another which was destroyed on the ground. Japanese planes also shot down one small-size aircraft.

On March 28, Japanese air units conducted a series of aerial attacks upon a group of enemy air bases including the Hsa Mong Hken airfield, destroying runways and nearby facilities.

Formations of Japanese aircraft on March 28 also effected their third raid upon the Magwe airfield and set afire five out of 18 large-size planes on the ground.

Chang Reaches Hsinking

Domei

DAIREN, April 4.—Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, who headed a special mission of gratitude to Japan, and his suite are expected to arrive in Hsinking this evening.

Premier Chang and his party arrived here yesterday morning and stayed here overnight.

CHUCHOW AIRFIELDS DEMOLISHED IN RAID

Munition Dumps, Fuel Depot at Lishui Also Blasted by Japanese Air Force

MOPPING-UP CONTINUES

Army and Navy in Concert Conduct Clean-up Drive in Shantung Province

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 4.—Practically the whole of the remaining military establishments at Lishui and Chuchow airfields in Chekiang Province, have been demolished as the result of the third air raid carried out against the air bases by the Imperial Army Air Force yesterday.

At Lishui, pouring a rain of explosives, the raiders set afire a munitions dump, a magazine and fuel depot, besides other military establishments at the airdrome.

Japanese bombers attacking the Chuchow airfield caused devastating damage to hangars, runways and other establishments. They also destroyed a part of Chuchow Station.

Airfields Heavily Bombed

Domei

NANKING, April 4.—The Chuchow and Lishui airfields, in Chekiang Province, were heavily bombed again by Japanese planes yesterday, it was officially announced at 9:00 o'clock this morning by the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

The announcement reads:

"Japanese army bombers on April 3 carried out their third raid upon the Chuchow and Lishui airfields, destroying remaining military equipment and war materials of the two air establishments."

Week's War Result

Domei

NANKING, April 4.—The communique issued today by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced operations carried out during the past one week as follows:

1. The Imperial Army and Navy, in close concert, have been engaged in mopping up operations since March 25 against Chungking troops of the 102nd Division under General Cheng Nei Ping which are infesting the central part of Shantung Peninsula. Similar action has been launched against the main force of the Communist 5th Brigade in the hilly district in central Shantung Peninsula.

Since the first of this month, the spearhead of the Japanese advance has shifted to the Wenteng district

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ENEMY SUBMARINE IS SUNK BY TANKER

Hoyo Maru Scores Direct Hits On Undersea Craft South Of New Ireland

WINS FIERCE BATTLE

Port Darwin Military Facilities Severely Damaged, Curtin Admits

Domei

RABAUL, New Britain Island, April 4.—The Hoyo Maru, a Japanese tanker on the afternoon of March 31 sank an enemy submarine which rose to the surface to attack the apparently weak Japanese vessel sailing alone south of New Ireland.

Noticing the submarine in the rear, the Hoyo Maru turned its bow and counter-attacked. Surprised by the counter-offensive, the enemy U-boat submerged to confuse its trail, but was trapped by the Japanese tanker.

Direct Hits Scored

After a fierce battle with the submarine, which would submerge and then reappear, the Japanese vessel scored direct hits upon the U-boat. The submarine emitted flames and heavy oil and at last sank.

This incident, together with the case of the Nagasaki Maru, which chased the President Harrison and compelled the United States vessel to run aground at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, is a splendid indication of the fighting spirit of the Japanese merchant marine.

Darwin Again Raided

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Australian Premier John Curtin today announced that Japanese aircraft yesterday again raided Port Darwin, causing severe damage to military objectives, according to a report reaching here today from Melbourne.

COLD HALTS FERRY SERVICE

Regular Line Paralyzed by Freezing Weather and Stiff Gale

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, March 15.—The main Denmark ferry service across the Great Belt was again paralyzed by a new cold wave and a stiff gale blowing since Friday evening.

No fewer than 4,000 persons have been waiting at Nyborg on Fuenen island since Friday for transportation across the Belt, while in Korsoer 1,000 persons have been waiting to get a chance to cross the Belt in the opposite direction.

SURVEY TO BE MADE OF TRANSPORTATION

Cabinet Strives to Attain More Efficiency in Conveyance of Vital Goods

TO COMMENCE IN FEW DAYS

Data to Be Compiled of All Existing Land and Maritime Facilities in Japan

In order to utilize fully all available and maritime traffic facilities to attain more efficient transportation of foodstuffs, coal and other vital goods in conformity with the wartime transportation capacity expansion plan adopted some days ago, the Government at its regular Cabinet meeting today decided to carry out a composite, thorough survey of existing transportation conditions, according to Domei.

The survey is expected to be started within a few days.

The principles governing the survey, which were adopted by the Government after hearing an explanation from Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, include the following:

A shortage of transportation capacity today seriously obstructs the supply of vital goods which are necessary for the expansion of productivity and for the maintenance of the minimum national living standard.

The Government, therefore, shall carry out a through survey and examination, on a composite basis of conditions of transportation of these goods for the purpose of finding effective measures to give full play to available land and wartime transportation facilities, and, at the same time, shall guide and urge those who are engaged in the transportation business to push their efforts, thereby to secure adequate transportation of vital goods.

Survey Method

This survey shall be conducted along the following lines::

1. The principal distributing areas or ports shall be classified into several blocs, for each of which shall be organized a survey party of officials of the Planning Board and other Government offices concerned.

2. The projected survey will, in the main, cover such important goods as coal, pig iron, scrap steel, mineral ores, cement, rice, charcoal, fertilizers and lumber.

3. The survey will be made on the composite basis of maritime transportation, stevedoring, land transportation and minor forwarding enterprises, in order to find efficient measures to utilize fully transportation facilities.

4. Transportation of coal and other similar commodities which are shipped in bulk via fixed routes is to be surveyed throughout their lines of movement.

Matters Under Study

5. Matters to be studied shall, in general, be:

a. Transportation plans, ship placement plans and actual results thereof.

b. Loading and unloading conditions at ports and railway stations, and also conditions of minor forwarding enterprises.

c. Conditions of cooperation between land and maritime transportation systems.

d. Congestive conditions at principal distributing centers, ports and railway stations.

e. Condition of transportation facilities and labor services.

f. Distribution of petroleum and other necessities.

g. Conditions of the control of marketing and arrivals of goods.

h. Conditions under which emergency traffic measures are enforced.

i. Conditions under which officials and civilians concerned are cooperating.

j. Whether or not the shipping regulations and procedures are harmonious with actual transportation conditions.

6. The Planning Board, Communications Ministry, Railway Ministry, Home Ministry, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Commerce and Industry Ministry and Welfare Ministry shall be in charge of the projected survey.

POSTPONING ALL ELECTIONS

Plans to Vote for President in 1944

Transocean

HELSINKI, March 21.—All pending elections in Finland may be postponed until 1944.

Following a Government decree holding in abeyance the Parliamentary election, President Risto Ryti has proposed to Parliament to postpone municipal elections until December, 1944.

The Presidential election likewise may be postponed until 1944, according to well-informed sources.

STRANGE AUTOMOBILE RACE

Spain to Hold Contest Using Only Synthetic Fuel

Transocean

BARCELONA, March 19.—A race of cars using substitute fuel will be held by the Catalonia Automobile Club on May 14.

Only cars using wood-gas, coal-gas, acetylene, alcohol, or other synthetic fuel can take part.

In this connection, it was stated that automobiles run by batteries will also be allowed to take part in this strange race.

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

The General Election

HOCHI—The coming general election on April 30 is of special significance in view of the fact that the House of Representatives has as yet seen no change for five years from the time of the China Affair.

Hitherto the older members, with their fixed political beliefs and feelings, had been elected again and again but the necessity for pushing the present war to a successful conclusion has given the people a sharper political outlook, and it is expected that they will show stricter discrimination in the coming election.

Only the best men will be elected, and the work of sifting them have been going on for some time. A partial list of the new candidates has been published, and it is expected that a full list will be published soon. The Government has expressed its admiration for the work of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, and fully anticipates the success of its undertaking.

Those who are not chosen by the Council are not barred from candidacy, and there is nothing to prevent them from coming forward to offer other services to the State for the successful prosecution of the war. The more men there are of such caliber the better for the State.

The significance of the coming election lies in the fact that the whole nation, with the same spirit as that of the gallant men at the front, will cooperate in selecting the best men in the country to form a Diet which must be the very quintessence of national purity and integrity.

The next three weeks, therefore, form a period during which the political ability of the people will be put to the test.

American Interference

MIYAKO.—All parties in India have shown the stiffest opposition to the proposals of Sir Stafford Cripps. This is but natural on the part of the Indian people, and Cripps must only be laughed at for his folly in expecting the Indians to accept his proposals.

At this juncture it is interesting to note what America will do. America fled from the Southwest Pacific, and has turned its back on Australia. What such a country can do to help the British in India needs no elaboration.

Examples from the past will show that America is a past master in the art of making empty promises which are never carried out. The case of Chungking is the most recent example. In the case of India too, it is probable that the United States Government will again try to make the usual high-sounding promises which it cannot possibly intend to carry out.

It is extremely unlikely that the intelligent Indian people who have refused to fall for the bait proffered by Sir Stafford Cripps, will fall a victim to the glib promises of the United States Government, but nevertheless we take this opportunity to warn the Indian people to be on their guard.

Anglo-American Brutality in Southern Region

CHUGAI—It is a plain fact that the inhabitants of the countries in the Greater East Asia Sea welcomed the Imperial Forces. If some countries are reluctant to admit this fact, it is because they have every reason to fear that their admission of this fact may not be in their interest.

The southern peoples have been under alien rule for more than a century. That they are proud of the Japanese soldiers who have eliminated the alien lords from their lands shows beyond all doubt that their former rulers misgoverned them. One might have thought that the alien rulers of the countries in the southern region had learned to be benevolent toward the native inhabitants for no reason other than that they could avoid getting into difficulties with them during the long period of more than a century. However, this was not the case, as can be judged from the fact that the inhabitants there are enthusiastic over the coming of their countries under Japanese rule. It is easy to imagine the brutal manner in which America and Britain have treated the native residents in their possessions in the Southwestern Pacific. There is no doubt that in welcoming the Japanese soldiers the peoples of the former American and British territories in the Greater East Asia Sea were influenced by the thought that Japan would be as benevolent to them as it would be to residents of other regions which are included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Judiciary Leaders Exhorted to Help Keep Voting Clean

(Continued From Page 1)

ous intentions, complaining of the unfairness of the regulation and attacking the Government with allegations of official interference in the general election.

Strict Fairness Urged

In view of these factors, judicial and police officials are urged to maintain strict fairness in controlling the present general election in conformity with their traditional spirit, he said.

The Justice Minister then asked the judicial chiefs to place more importance on the matter of preventing and punishing acts of buying votes and other corruption, while warning them against resorting to excessively stringent measures for minor offenses. He said that the judicial and police officials must take prudent care so as not to depress unnecessarily the morale of the voters and campaigners.

With respect to the regulation of speech and publication during the general election, the Justice Minister urged the judicial and police officials to make particular efforts to curb the propagation of ideas detrimental to the maintenance of peace and order, groundless denunciation of the wartime economic control measures and other harmful attempts to disturb the public sentiment.

Chief Procurator Matsuzaka began his address to the assembled judicial chiefs by thanking the nation's judicial officials for the part played in the maintenance of unity in the nation in the present emergency. He urged his hearers to see that their subordinates make redoubled efforts to perform their functions in the situation which indicates that much time will be required to attain the objective of the war which is the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He proceeded to stress the intentions of the Government on the coming general election.

The Government, he went on, has a wish that the new House of Representatives will be made up of men of ability and experience who will adopt a positive policy toward the nation's policy for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. He said that judicial officials would be promoting the realization of this desire on the part of the Government by exerting every influence to have the election held in an atmosphere completely free from all manner of interference.

He warned that the dissolution of the two major political parties has not solved completely the question of election evils. Some election districts, he said, still remain under conditions which are far from satisfactory.

He did not exclude the possibility of such friction, although it is desired it will be absent, arising between candidates endorsed by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council and so-called free candidates, men whose candidacy has failed to receive the approval of the Council.

He urged strict control of campaign speeches and literature. He said that procuratorial officials could not be too severe in dealing with such campaign literatures as is considered subversive of good order or harmful to the war effort and to the nation's diplomacy.

He also asked the nation's judicial officials to be on the lookout for any campaign speeches and literature which suggest that it will not be long before conditions return permitting economic activities of the type which marked the day when economy was on a free basis.

Tokyo Results

Indicating the trend in the forthcoming general election for the seats in the House of Representatives, the result of the election held on April 2 for members of 35 ward assemblies of Tokyo shows that the majority of candidates selected by the election recommendation body have been returned to their respective assemblies, according to Domei.

For 596 seats in the 35 ward assemblies, a total of 903 people declared their candidacy, of whom 473 were selected by the election recommendation body and 470 were the so-called "free" candidates.

The result of the balloting Friday showed a total of 386 recommended candidates, or 81.6 per cent of the total recommendation, have been returned, while the percentage for the "free" candidates was 48 per cent, or 210 successful candidates.

Meantime, campaigning in the forthcoming general election is in full swing. By noon Saturday more than 160 persons declared their candidacy throughout the country.

WAR OFFICE MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

Major-General Masao Yoshiuye Becomes Director of Equipment Bureau

Important changes in the personnel of the War Ministry, affecting the information department and the equipment bureau, were announced Saturday afternoon.

In the shift Major-General Seiichiro Yamada leaves the post of Director of the Equipment Bureau of the War Ministry to take up a field post. In his post he is succeeded by Major-General Masao Yoshiuye, Director of the Second Department of the Information Bureau of the War Ministry.

Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura of the Information Bureau is placed in charge of the Second Department of the Information Bureau, pending the appointment of a regular director of the department.

Major-General Yoshizumi has been at the head of the second department of the Information Bureau since it was created in December 1940 by the enlargement of the press section. He was the guiding spirit in all important move taken by the Information Bureau to promote propaganda and public enlightenment through the press, publications, and radio broadcasts. When he came to the department, he was little acquainted with details of propaganda work. His wonderful personality, coupled with his sagacity, overcomed the difficulties he encountered in carrying out his functions.

A native of Hiroshima, he was in service in Manchuria for two years and a half from March 1938 after he was an instructor at the Army Staff College.

Major-General Yamada, a native of Gifu Prefecture, was appointed Director of the Equipment Bureau in September 1939. Previously he was stationed in Germany. He is a graduate of the Army Staff College.

Colonel Matsumura, acting director of the second department of the Information Bureau, was an instructor at the Army Field Artillery School after graduation from the Army Staff College.

Coal Strike in Durham

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 23.—Six hundred miners of the coal mines near Blackhall in east Durham have been on strike since several weeks ago, according to a belated report from London. All efforts to settle the strike have failed so far, it was stated.

Chuchow Airfields Demolished in Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

where a decisive clean-up operation is expected.

2. In the eastern Luchow district of Anhwei Province, Japanese troops on the evening of March 26th commenced operations against the 173rd Division of the Kwangsi Army under General Li Ping-Lsien with the result that about 20,000 enemy troops now are encircled and face annihilation.

3. Since April 1, crack Japanese air formations have successively raided airfields in Kiangsi and Chekiang Province, destroying hangars, depots and fuel tanks at the Yushan, Chuchou and Lishui airfields. These actions have frustrated completely for some time to come the plans of the United States and Chungking to launch an aerial counter-offensive and guerilla air warfare against Japan from bases on the China mainland.

Under the direction of the United States, these airfields were being hastily reconstructed and enlarged for use as bases from which to bomb Japan and Taiwan.

The return of the foreign concessions in Tientsin and Canton to the Chinese Government has served to further friendly relations and heighten the collaboration between Japan and the Central Government of China, which on March 30 celebrated the second anniversary of its founding.

Bulgar-Japan Groups

Transocean

SOFIA, March 22.—Following the foundation of a Bulgarian-Japanese Society in Sofia, similar organizations have been established in other Bulgarian cities. Much interest has been aroused by the showing in Sofia of the first Japanese film seen in this country. It is entitled "Eagles of Japan" and depicts the life of Japanese fliers.

U.S. USES PRESSURE ON NEUTRAL STATES

Threatens to Cut Off Supplies To Chile and Argentina for Non-Cooperation

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Eloquently reflecting the jittery United States attitude over the continued friendly relations maintained by Argentina and Chile with the Axis nations, the American radio broadcasts directed toward South America recently have been full of criticism against these Pan-American nations, according to reports received here from Buenos Aires today.

Blaming Argentina and Chile for not cooperating in the hemispheric defense program, American broadcasts today warned that the United States may discontinue supplying them with vital war materials, as well as other equipment, and, furthermore, may enforce a license system for all exports to these two countries if they continued their indifferent attitude.

Americans Admit Langley Was Sunk

(Continued From Page 1)

was attacked and sunk by an enemy vessel, according to a London dispatch reaching here today.

The report, however, failed to mention the time and place of the sinking of the warship, but it is believed that the ship probably was torpedoed and sunk.

2 U.S. Merchantmen Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—The United States Navy Department today announced that two United States merchant vessels have been attacked and sunk in the Caribbean Sea, while one American merchantman has been sunk off the United States Atlantic coast, according to a dispatch reaching here from Washington today.

Thank Petain for Aid

Transocean

PARIS, March 19.—Parisians, who suffered losses as a result of the British air raid on Paris, have sent through Minister of the Interior Pierre Pucheux, a message to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French Chief-of-State, in which they expressed their gratitude for the aid granted to them and hoped that everything would be done to remove the damage wrought.

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2. CUCKOO-WALTZ
3. VILLAGE DANCE
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Piano Accompaniment: TOROKU TAKAGI
Thursday, April 9, at 7 p.m. at Hibiya Public Hall
Program
1. a) Desplanes: Preludium
b) Couperin: Les Cherubins
c) Boccherini: Adagio et Allegro
2. Beethoven: Sonate en la Majeur Op. 69
3. J. de la Presle: Piece de Concert (Premier)
4. a) Chopin: Nocturne en Bemol
b) Rimsky-Korsakow: Le vol du Bourdon
c) A. Bloch: Les Maisons de L'eternite
d) Caplet: Danse des Petits Negres
Admission: ¥3.50, ¥2.10 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores and Hibiya Public Hall

NINE NAVAL HEROES LOOKED TO AS GODS

Showed World True Meaning Of Bushido in Pearl Harbor Attack

The peerless deed of loyalty and self-sacrifice displayed by the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla were deservedly extolled by Captain Hideo Hiraide, of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a radio speech recently. He said:

"The idea of attaining promotion, winning fame or seeking personal pleasures was absolutely alien to the minds of the nine heroes. They were above all considerations of self. The one thought ever present in their minds was how they could best serve His Majesty the Emperor and the State. True to their patriotic conviction, they died an honorable and heroic death in the service of His Imperial Majesty and the State . . . some at ages still under thirty and in some cases, only a little over twenty.

Worked Out by Iwasa

"As has been officially announced already, the method of attack adopted by the Special Attack Flotilla was first conceived and evolved by the late Commander Iwasa and other officers. These men applied themselves diligently toward elaborating a daring plan of attack, the execution of which may have appeared to many humanly impossible, firmly determined to adopt it in time of national emergency. In order to preclude the possibility of failure, they went through several months of the most intensive training to develop the method of attack and experienced indescribable difficulty in its ultimate perfection. Their opportunity to employ this strategy came with the outbreak of the present war. Under their carefully laid plans, they penetrated far into Pearl Harbor carrying out daring attacks on enemy warships and eventually meeting the fate for which they were fully prepared. From available reports, including those emanating from American sources, and with the aid of my imagination, I will now describe their heroic deed.

"The enemy had naturally taken elaborate precautionary measures to guard Pearl Harbor from hostile attacks. An anti-submarine net-work was spread across the entrance of the harbor, while numberless mines were planted. The members of the Special Attack Flotilla, however, thanks to their long training, steered their craft past all these barriers with consummate skill without mishap. When they found themselves safely within the harbor, they must have heaved a deep sigh of relief, for now they could feel convinced of the success of their venturesome undertaking. The members of the Special Attack Flotilla, from the commander down, acted like one man, perfect unity of purpose making them one compact whole. Making nothing of the intricate waterway inside the harbor, they proceeded with suppressed eagerness, deeper and deeper into the harbor. Soon, their periscopes took in a group of enemy capital ships lying at anchor in two regular lines. The great joy and satisfaction with which the heroes hailed this sight may well be imagined. The time had now come for them to launch their attacks.

The Attack Begins

"Some of the submarines came close to the big battleships, taking their position in the center of the lines, and delivered telling surprise attacks, while others discharged their torpedoes at other capital ships, tearing large rents in their sides. Meantime, through their periscopes they caught glimpses of Japanese airplanes active in the air, boldly and relentlessly bombing the enemy ships below. Further emboldened by this encouraging sight, they went about their attacks with grim determination, firmly resolved not to leave a single enemy ship afloat. Just when they were about to renew their attacks, one enemy destroyer, which had presumably espied the periscopes of the Japanese submarines, came rushing to attack them. Without waiting to ascertain the results of their initial attacks, therefore, some submarines submerged. By this time, the enemy fire had grown very severe and the Japanese aerial bombing had become extremely violent. All was in confusion in the harbor . . . torpedoes speeding on their deadly errands; bombs dropping thick and fast. Although it is believed that the attacks delivered by the Special Attack Flotilla inflicted extensive damage on the enemy, it was difficult in this terrific uproar to distinguish between the results achieved by the Flotilla and those scored by Japanese air raiders.

"The special submarines of the Flotilla remained on the bed of the sea for the greater part of that day, impatiently awaiting the sunset. While they were beneath the waters the men probably spent their time playing with wooden mascots which they had brought on aboard with them. To be forced to inaction in this way must have been very trying for them.

"Then came night-fall and the moon rose; the time for their second daring attacks had arrived. Setting their craft into motion, they searched for the those enemy ships which had escaped the initial Japanese attack with comparatively slight damage, and saw them looming large under the moonlight, presenting excellent targets. At the word of command they launched their second attack. The torpedoes discharged at close range by the heroes whose mind were inexorably set on the destruction of their intended prey, could not possibly miss their mark. Terrific explosions occurred, rocking the harbor, and columns of smoke and fire flared skyward for several hundred meters. One submarine broke the surface, and its conning tower appeared above the water. The intrepid and daring commander witnessed a big enemy battleship, broken in two, slowly sinking. We can well imagine the ecstasy of the young sailors when they saw their cherished desire finally realized. Far outside the harbor, the Japanese Naval Units, too, perceived the end of this enemy battleship. They heard the terrific explosions and even saw the red hot pieces of smashed steel blown high up into the sky in columns of fire. This occurred on December 8, (December 7 at 9:01 p.m. according to Hawaii time) two minutes after the moon rose.

"The battle was over, but the Special Attack Flotilla did not return. At 10:41 p.m., according to Hawaii time, one submarine of the Flotilla sent out a wireless, 'Attacks successful' the last message ever to be received from the Flotilla. The idea of returning to their base alive did not for a moment enter into the minds of these brave men; they had no other thought than to destroy enemy ships. It is believed that after they had fulfilled their mission, some had their ships sunk by the enemy while others blew up their own craft, so they themselves could share the fate of their comrades.

Essence of Bushido

"Cases are by no means rare where people seek death, impelled by sudden impulse, but rare indeed are cases where people, like these heroic men, quietly and calmly tread what they believed to be their path of duty, display the highest and purest spirit of self-sacrifice and lay down their lives, satisfied in their conscience that they have done their duty to His Majesty the Emperor and the State. This noble spirit of self-sacrifice is the essence of Bushido; this is the embodiment of the Yamato spirit. Search though one may, he will never find a parallel case in the history of the world. The mere thought of the great deed performed by these nine men makes our hearts throb with deep emotion. The splendid exploit of the Special Attack Flotilla was reported to the Throne. The departed spirits of these valiant men, who were with the mission of defending the Throne and sacrificed themselves to safeguard the nation, must have wept with joy at this glad tidings.

"Even at the time of their departure on their mission from which they knew they would not return alive, they betrayed not the slightest sign of perturbation. They behaved as though they had been simply going about daily training exercises. They were observed talking and laughing joyously with their comrades. One young man, fondling his pistol, told his comrades that when he had accomplished his task, he hoped to land and let that weapon do its duty. Another who had just put on some new underwear, said while dressing that although he ought to go in regular uniform, he hoped he might be permitted to wear his working clothes instead, the weather being a little too hot. Still another hero, being advised by one of his comrades to take care not to be torpedoed by the enemy, replied with a hearty laugh, 'Well, we'll tear a big hole in the side of an enemy ship before we are attacked.' He even lapsed into a poetical frame of mind and composed an impromptu verse: 'Roosevelt whined when he got the news. And I heard his lamentations in the Court of Hades.' To a certain hero who was fond of drinking, one of his friends said: 'I wish you every success, my friend. When you have come back, let us make a night of it.' At this word of encouragement, the friend's countenance brightened but he did not say this time, as it was his wont, 'Sure, let us drink together then.' These courageous men may have thought that to utter such words on that particular occasion would have been to show weakness —a desire on their part to return alive. One hero, tapping a comrade, not of the party, on the shoulder, said: 'Let us fight to the bitter end. It will be at the Yasukuni Shrine that we shall meet next time.'

"The time came for them to depart. When setting out on some war mission, sailors usually address their superiors thus; 'Itte mairimasu,' which literally means, 'I am going and will be back.' But on this particular occasion, they uttered not one word which might suggest their return. They simply said 'We will go.' Parting words were exchanged; those seeing them off wishing them success, those going assuring them of their utmost exertions. Even at this supreme, emotional moment, these valiant men remained perfectly calm and collected. One young officer is said to have embarked on his ship, full of exhilaration, saying: 'With lunch, cider and chocolate supplied, I feel as though I were going on an excursion.' The memory of pleasant excursions made in his boyhood with his young companions returned momentarily to his mind. With this pleasant recollection buoying up his spirit, he went gladly forth to meet death.

Poems Left Behind

'These men left behind little in the way of testaments, though they left in writing their expressions of thanks to their superiors and comrades, records of the official business transacted, or statements of their opinions on certain matters. Among these writings were poems. One reads:

> For the sake of His Majesty the Emperor, nothing do I grudge to sacrifice. Young as I am, I'll lay down my life gladly in His Imperial Majesty's service. On my war mission I now go forth, defying the network of barriers and minefields.
>
> Ready am I to perish, once I have crippled the enemy. Oh,

(Continued From Page 4)

Horses to Have Proud Day on April 7 With Various Events Scheduled in Capital

With the two-fold purpose of praising the achievements of horses that are rendering marked services to the wartime nation both on the front and behind the guns and also to encourage the general public to have more tender affection and knowledge for these "mute warriors," Horse Service Remembrance Day will be observed all over the country on April 7.

This day is not new in the official calendar, for April 7 has been set aside ever since the early Meiji era at the suggestion of Emperor Meiji, who had a great interest in horse and horsemanship as a day to honor the horse.

According to tentative plans outlined, lectures on horses, horse shows and commendation to those persons who have given meritorious services to equestrian affairs will take place. Some organizations in the meantime are reported to be planning to send to the soldiers at the front post cards depicting various figures of horses.

In Tokyo, preparations have already been completed to hold a horse parade, lecture meetings and other functions under the auspices of the Nippon Equestrian Association and with the joint support of the Army, Agriculture and Forestry, Education and Welfare Ministries, Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Horses belonging to the cavalry, artillery, transportation and infantry units of the Imperial Army will visit several national schools in Shitaya, Koishikawa, Hongo and Kanda-ku between 9:30 and 11 a.m.

In the afternoon, a procession will take place commencing at 1 o'clock from Uyeno Park headed by the military band, specially recruited horses that have seen actual service at the war front, about 500 Army horses, and 350 from civilian equestrian organizations. It will parade through the main thoroughfares of the capital and is scheduled to disband at Hibiya Park at 4 p.m.

At 5:30 p.m. on the same day, a lecture meeting is to take place at the Kyoritsu Auditorium in Kanda with Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president of the Nippon Equestrian Association, giving the opening address. He will be followed by Ryoichi Kishi, chief of the Equestrian Affairs Board, who will lecture on "Love and Protection of the Horse."

Following the lecture, local songs and dances concerning the horse will be staged and the recently released film entitled, "The General, Staff Officers and Soldiers," will be screened for the audience.

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5 IMPERIAL PRINCES GIVEN HIGH AWARDS

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese Forces in China, and General Iwane Matsui, who was the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in Central China, whose name is well-known in connection with the Shanghai and Nanking military operations, were decorated with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite each.

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, the first Navy Minister after the outbreak of the China Affair, and later Premier, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, who was the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters at the time the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out and Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, who succeeded Admiral Hasegawa in that post, also were invested with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite each.

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto (then vice-admiral), Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Soem Toyoda (then vice-admiral), Vice-Admiral Mineichi Koga, and Vice-Admiral Nobutake Kondo each was given the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite. Vice-Admiral Kondo also was given the First Class Order of the Rising Sun. Vice-Admiral Shiro Takasu was invested with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Kobe Notes

It was recently revealed that A. Bukli, of Ninomiya-cho 2-chome, Fukiai-ku, Kobe, who is the only Indonesian residing in the Kansai, wishes to give his full support toward the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by teaching the Indonesian language in Kobe, the Osaka Asahi says.

Under the support of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Kobe Traders' Association and the Kobe Silk Traders' Patriotic Association, Mr. Bukli will give lessons on the Indonesian language from April 13 to June 12 every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. at the Kobe Silk Traders' Hall at Hamabe-dori 5-chome, Fukiai-ku, Kobe. Applications for entrance in the course are now being accepted at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce.

The Indian community of the Kansai district assembled at the premises of the Indian Social Society in Kobe on Thursday April 2, at 4 p.m. to mourn for the four Indians who are believed to have perished together with seven others in a plane accident in Ise Bay on March 24.

The four Indians were from Malaya and Thailand and were en route to Japan as delegates to the East Asia Indian parley held in Tokyo.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 2: Mr. K. Akita, Dr. G. Bajetto, Mrs. C. Fukumoto, Miss M. Kawata, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parfait, Capt. di P. G. Scotto, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sugiura Mr. and Mrs. N. Satoh and son.

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Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Professional games, Taiyo vs. Kurowashi and Hankyu vs. Nagoya, at Korakuen stadium, 1 p.m.

Pre-season college games, Keio vs. Senshu at Omiya, 2 p.m. Waseda vs. Chuo at Waseda's home ground Totsuka, 2 p.m.

RUGBY

Kanto inter-collegiate League, Meiji vs. Senshu at Hachimanyama, 3 p.m. Waseda vs. Hosei at Higashi-Fushimi, 3 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY

Kanto Students League, Meiji vs. Imperial and Rikkyo vs. Hosei at Shibaura rink 6 p.m.

TENNIS

2nd day of Waseda vs. Keio meet at Keio's home court, Hiyoshi, Kanagawa, 9:30 a.m.

FIELD HOCKEY

Germans vs. Meiji University at Yokohama Country and Athletic Club grounds 11 a.m.

CYCLING

Kanto Collegiate League, 2nd Day at Omiya stadium, Omiya 12 noon.

Standings Professional Baseball League

	Won	Lost	Percent
Hanshin	4	2	.667
Nankai	4	2	.667
Kyojin	4	2	.667
Hankyu	4	2	.667
Taiyo	3	3	.500
Nagoya	3	3	.500
Kurowashi	1	5	.167
Asahi	1	5	.167

The struggle for various spring championships and laurels continues today, with no less than half a dozen sporting events scheduled throughout Tokyo and Yokohama.

Baseball stills holds the spotlight as both the professionals and collegiate nines battled in scattered parts of the city.

At Korakuen stadium, the pros enter their second week of play with a twin-bill. With the local Giants in Kansai, today's games at the stadium are Taiyo vs. Kurowashi and Hankyu vs. Nagoya. First tilt will start at 1 p.m.

Big Six nines in action today are Waseda and Keio. Waseda plays host to the Chuo nine at it's home field at Totsuka, while Keio tackles the Senshu College club at the Omiya grounds. Both games are scheduled from 2 p.m.

In the race for the championships of the Kanto Inter-collegiate Rugby League, both Meiji and Waseda have breathers. Waseda, last fall's champion is matched against Hosei at the Higashi-Fushimi grounds, and Meiji faces Senshu at Hachimanyama. Kick-off for both matches is 3 p.m.

The Shibaura skating rink tonight will again be the scene of two smashing matches, as the Kanto Students Hockey League, enters the second day. Tonight's games are, Meiji vs. Imperial and Rikkyo vs. Hosei at 6 p.m.

The 37th annual Waseda-Keio tennis matches which got under way Saturday at Hiyoshi enters the second and final day today, with several interesting matches scheduled from 9:30 a.m. Taking all three of its double matches, the Keio team lead 3 to 0, with singles on tap today.

The German hockey team, which for the past several Sundays has been meeting the local college aggregations, again takes on a tough opponent today, as it matches shots with Meiji University. The face-off will be at 11 a.m. at the Y.C. & A. C. grounds in Yokohama.

The Kanto intercollegiate cycling league today enters its second day, with another round of races scheduled from 12 noon at the Omiya stadium.

The following is the schedule of the Kanto Students Ice Hockey League. All games are to be played at the Shibaura skating rink, Shiba-ku.

April 5—Meiji vs. Imperial and Rikkyo vs. Hosei.
April 6—Keio vs. Imperial and Waseda vs. Hosei.
April 7—Waseda vs. Imperial and Keio vs. Hosei.
April 8—Rikkyo vs. Keio and Waseda vs. Meiji.
April 9—Rikkyo vs. Meiji and Waseda vs. Keio.
April 10—Hosei vs. Imperial and Keio vs. Meiji and Waseda vs. Rikkyo.

More Flemish Volunteers

Transocean

BRUSSELS, March 22.—Following the departure for a military training camp in Germany of a group of Flemish volunteers a fortnight ago, another large contingent today left Antwerp to undergo military training in Germany.

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SEVERAC	Ma Poupee Cherie
ROUSSEL	Sarabande

Artists

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CLAIRE CROIZA,	Mezzo—Soprano
JANE BATHORI,	Mezzo—Soprano
GEORGES THILL,	Tenor

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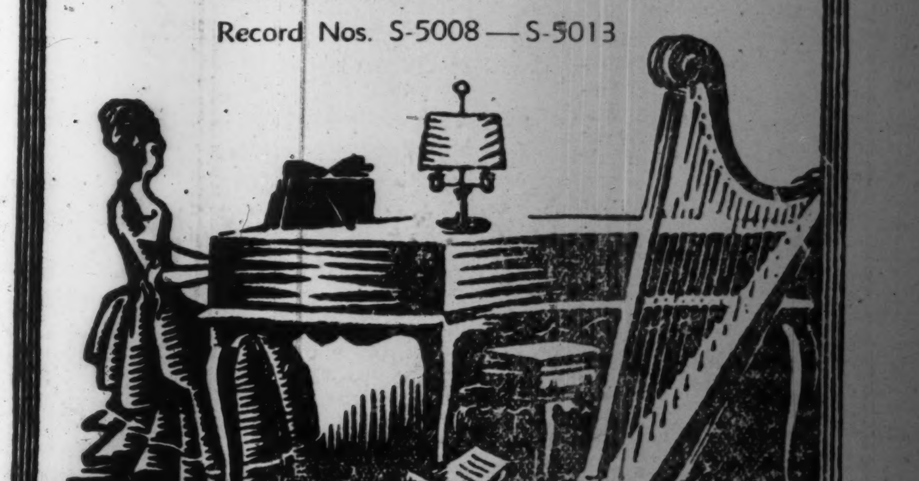

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ISHIGURO APPOINTED TO SUCCEED MIURA

Agriculture Vice-Minister Resigns in Order to Run In Election

Kunio Miura, Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister, tendered his resignation to the Government on Saturday in order to run for a seat in the Imperial Diet as a candidate in the forthcoming general election for the first constituency in Aomori Prefecture, according to Domei. Takeshige Ishiguro, Director-General of the Price Board in the Commerce and Industry Ministry, was appointed successor to Mr. Miura, it was announced at the same time.

Mr. Ishiguro is 46 years old. He was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1921 and joined the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, now defunct. Later, he was made chief of the silk section of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and in 1934 was transferred to America as Director of the New York Raw Silk Condition Research Institute of the Japanese Government. He remained there for three years and on his return home was appointed chief secretary of the Ministry.

It was in 1939 that he was promoted to the post of Director of the Economic Rehabilitation Department of the Ministry. In the same year, Mr. Ishiguro was appointed Governor of Yamagata Prefecture. He was appointed to the post of Director of the Fiber Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in August, 1940.

In January, 1941, Mr. Ishiguro was made Director-General of the Foreign Trade Board and in October of the same year was appointed Director-General of the Price Board.

As successor to Mr. Ishiguro as Director-General of the Price Board, the appointment of Hideo Shuto, a Director of the Planning Board in the Commerce and Industry Ministry, was announced on Saturday. Hiroshi Nishikawa, secretary of the Price Board, was appointed Director of the Fiber Bureau.

Mr. Shuto, who has been appointed to one of the most important posts of the Ministry, is 45 years old and was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1921. Since then he has held many important posts in both the Commerce and Industry Ministry and Agriculture and Forestry Ministry as well as the Planning Board.

Scholarly Discussions Made on Religious Issues

(Continued From Page 6)

zations dating further back to the Stone Age.

In those prehistoric days, there were neither temples nor religious bodies, and they were without any fixed creeds or rituals. Nevertheless, in the primitive religion of East Asia, there was something peculiar to the East Asiatics. It had its own history and characteristics unmixed with those of other primitive races living outside East Asia.

One of the conspicuous features of the primitive religion of the East Asiatic races was the rich human nature attributed to their Gods. In the minds of the Asiatic people of those prehistoric days, their ancestors and the dead were their Gods. They loved their Gods more than they feared them. They felt the existence of a divine power which closely connected the dead with the living. Therefore, they could feel a strong sympathy with their Gods, their ancestors, and the natural world around them.

Religious Features Same

The religious features such as stated above form, up to the present, the undercurrents of the racial civilizations of all the inhabitants of Southeast Asia, including those who are fairly advanced in civilization and those who are still leading a primitive life. The same religious features as stated above form the foundation of the advanced spiritual civilizations of the Indians and the Chinese people. Those religious features of the East Asiatic races, in spite of the introduction of the advanced religions of the West in later days, are still exercising a strong and far-reaching effect on all peoples of Southeast Asia relative to their view of the world and their modes of living.

In the absence of reliable records, I am unable to tell exactly when and how the influence of the same primitive religion found its way to our country. But, we have ample reason to believe that it prospered all over our country in the Stone and the Bronze Ages, finally resulting in the birth of Shintoism. Therefore, Shintoism and the religions of other Asiatic peoples are by no means of different origins, which are inconsistent with each other.

I believe that in this old fact we can find the best means for the reconstruction of the religious civilization of all East Asiatic peoples in the new age just dawning for all of them.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Sunday

— Morning —

7:00 Time; News; Music: Organ Solo "Bach Compositions"; Chorus "Germany's Chorus Album."
9:00 Tokyo Symphony Orchestra.

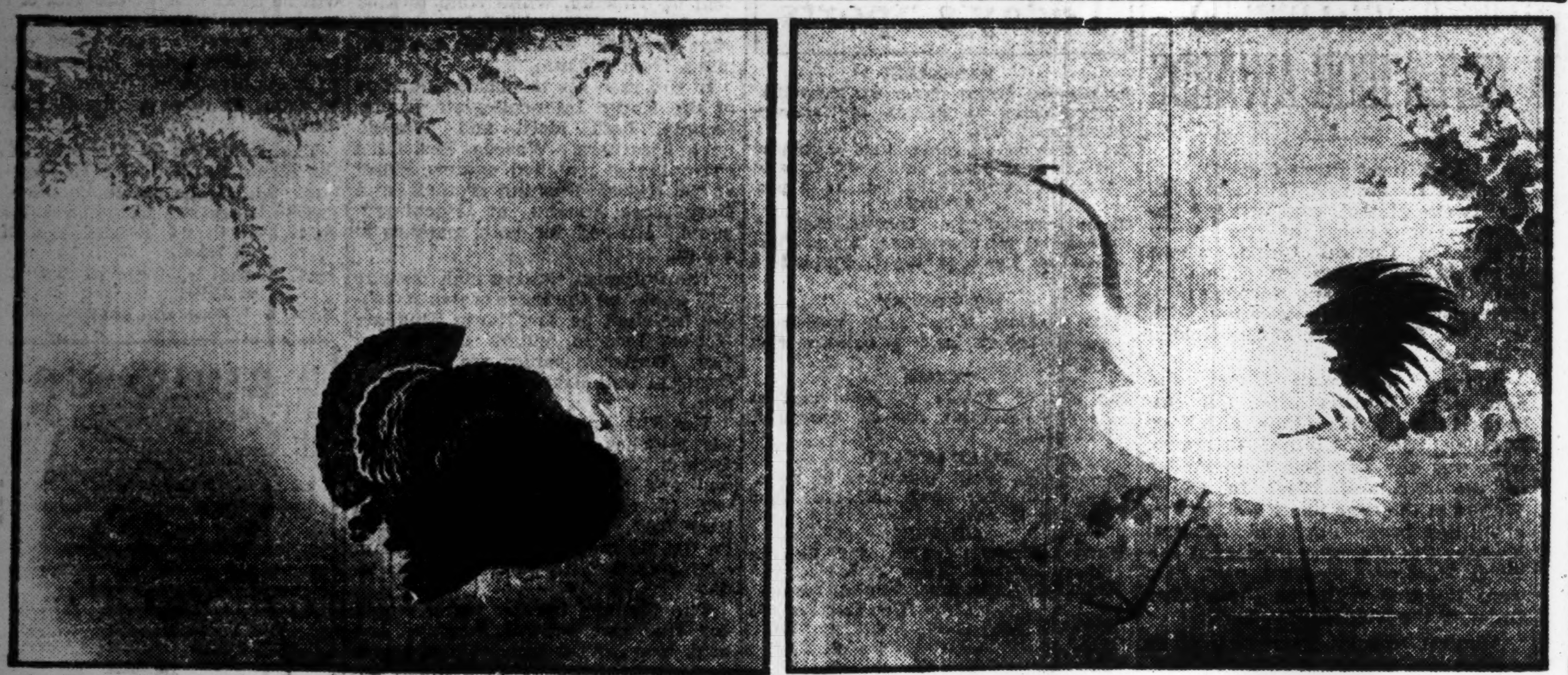
— Afternoon —

12:30 Naniwabushi.
1:00 Monologue; Takagi Chamber Music; Short Drama.
3:00 News; Osaka Young Men's Mandolin Band.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama "Koganemaru, the Loyal Dog."
6:30 Kaiyo Wind Music Band.
7:20 This Week's War Situation.
8:00 Drama; "Oda Nobunaga," by Shinkokugeki Theatrical Troupe. Relayed from the Teikoku Gekijo.
9:00 Story Telling: "Japan's Progress," by Toku Yamamura.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

TURKEY AND CRANE



By Kokei Kobayashi (1883-)
Painted in Color on paper
Owned by Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa

On the left screen is painted a turkey with its tail open and on the right a crane spreading its wings. The crane seen against hollyhocks, and the turkey in front of a pomegranate tree constitute a very gay decorative picture.

Kokei Kobayashi of Niigata studied under Hanko Kajita (1870-1917) in Tokyo. When young, Kokei joined the Koji-kai Society founded by Yukihiko Yasuda, Shiko Imamura and others, often showed his works at the Art Exhibitions of the Education Ministry, and was awarded prizes. In 1903 he showed a picture at the first exhibition of the reorganized Institute of Japanese Art and was elected a member. He went to Europe in 1922 to paint. Kokei Kobayashi has taken much from the Yamatoe painting, but often chooses his subjects from the customs and manners of the present day. His subdued style and graceful representation of distinguished beauty has rarely been equalled. He is a member of the Imperial Academy of Art.

(This is the 12th of the Sunday series of masterpieces of Japanese arts presented by the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai.)

Tale of Samurai and Blossoms

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

April in Japan is the month of cherry blossoms. Aside from their attractiveness to the eye, they have a charm that comes of mental association, for they bring to our mind great things of beauty in poetry and art that they have inspired into being through the ages of Japanese history. In addition, they have supplied successive generations of historians and story-tellers with a theme that appeals to the Japanese of all classes in all time. The story of Takanori Kojima, the loyal vassal of the fourteenth century, is typical of the lore that belongs to the cherry blossom tradition.

Early in the fourteenth century, the Emperor Godaigo was sent into exile by the Regent Hojo. While on his way to the Island of Oki in the northern sea, followed by a handful of faithful retainers and heavily guarded by a large contingent of insurgent warriors, he spent a night at a small village called Inno-sho in Mimasaka. Kojima Takanori, one of the loyalists scattered all over the Empire at that time, had followed the Emperor's train in an attempt to way-lay the guards and rescue the Emperor at an opportune moment. More than once he had failed in the attempt and now the Emperor's entourage had crossed the mountain range.

The rest of His Majesty's journey to the island of exile would be such as to preclude the remotest likelihood of successful attacks. He had no choice but to give up the attempt for the time. But he wanted the Emperor to know that there still were loyalists abroad who would endeavor to restore Him to the Throne. He made his way during the night into the enclosure of the inn where the Imperial party had halted for the night and, having scraped off part of the bark of a cherry tree, he inscribed on the trunk a couplet in the Chinese style:

Heaven desert not Kuo Chien;
He is not without a Fan Li.

King Kou Chien of ancient China was defeated by the enemy, and spent long years in prison. A loyal retainer, Fan Li by name, disguised himself as a fish-monger and succeeded in a cunning attempt to forward a brief note, hidden inside a fish, to the king. The note earnestly pleaded for patience and health until fortune would smile upon the imprisoned king. After 20 years, Kou Chien was restored to power by the efforts of this faithful vassal.

The inscription on the cherry tree was meant to assure the exiled Emperor of unfailing devotion on the part of many a vassal like Fan Li. The guards who were unable to understand the reference told the Emperor about the curious writing on the trunk of a cherry tree. The Emperor upon reading the couplet realized at once that friends were at hand, and was very much pleased and encouraged.

A few years later the Emperor was able to escape from Oki with the aid of the Imperialists and was restored to the Throne. It goes without saying that Takanori played an important part in the scheme.

This historical event is recorded in the Taihei-kii (The History of a Peaceful Reign), a popular history covering the 50 years, from 1318 to 1367, that mark the darkest period in Japanese history. The half century was crowded, on the one hand, with courageous and noble deeds of the loyalists who fought and died for a cause lofty but for the time lost.

On the other hand it brought into sinister prominence unprincipled men and their treacherous deeds and a social order lawless in the extreme. Thus to all appearances the loyalists all failed, perishing as they did in a badly losing war.

But they did not perish in vain. For they lived on through the pages of the Taihei-kii to exert a powerful influence on the succeeding generations of loyalists and the nation generally for a long time to come.

Among them all, Kusunoki Masashige, a major protagonist in the drama of the Emperor Godaigo's restoration, has become the emblem of loyalty and devotion, whose exploits are the household tradition of every Japanese boy and girl, and whose equestrian statue adorns a corner of the square in front of the Imperial Palace as if his memories still guarded the person of the Emperor.

Kitabatake Chikafusa, another notable figure in the loyalist camp, whose leadership alone kept the Imperial Forces in active coordination in all parts of the Empire after the death of Masashige, was a man of deep scholarship endowed with a remarkable memory. While engaging the enemy in the East, he wrote a six-volume treaties on the legitimate succession of Emperors in vindication of the cause for which he led a major role.

The Jinnoshotoki (Correct Genealogy of the Divine Emperor), although it fell at the time upon barren soil, proved later a great spiritual source of the loyalist movement that culminated in the Meiji Restoration in 1868. A copy of this book was found in the hand of everyone who strove for the Imperialist cause in the closing years of the Tokugawa regime.

Masashige, Chikafusa and Takanori were all unsuccessful in their life-time, but eventually the noble example of their heroism bore fruit after the lapse of five and a half centuries in the Meiji Restoration, of which, therefore, the Taihei-kii can truly be said to have been a driving force.

Takanori Kojima, though a lesser figure in actual achievement, was given due recognition by the Emperor Meiji who on two occasions honored his memory by granting him high posthumous court ranks. For some time the story of Takanori Kojima was apt to be discredited on account of the lack of documentary substantiation, for no authentic history records his deeds, and the Taihei-kii after all is a literary work rather than strictly historical. However, Dr. Y. Tanaka has discovered some new documentary evidence which contributes to the confirmation of the historical authenticity of the person of Takanori.

The statue of Kusunoki Masashige, a great loyalist, stands in the plaza in front of the Nijubashi.

Art Exhibit for Munich

Transocean

BERLIN, March 19.—The Fuehrer has commissioned Professor Heinrich Hoffmann to organize another German art exhibition this year in the House of German Art in Munich, it was officially announced yesterday.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

tire of gazing upon a new-born baby all day long.

Once a small newspaper printed a false charge against him to the effect that he had seduced a maidservant who had formerly been in his employ. The woman, the paper continued, had become pregnant and a marriage proposal was blasted because of it. This unwarranted charge even had a bad effect upon the publication of the Sensei's work, yet he made no attempt to lodge a protest, and was delighted when through the efforts of a disciple, who went to see him regularly, his books came to be published without a hitch.

When a disciple wanted to confess to him about something and apologize for his sin, the Sensei counseled him that since a human being is not qualified to listen to another's confession of his sin, it would not be fair to force this right upon him, and the confessor would be committing an act of insult against himself. A confession of sin should not be made to others, but to oneself for introspective purposes. It is in the case of those who cannot endure this much that a father-confessor, whose function it is to listen to confessions, becomes necessary.

(To Be Concluded)

BLACKOUT LIFTED IN F.I.C.

Faith in Japan's Defense of Country Is Reason

Domei

SAIGON, April 1—The strict blackout which had been enforced throughout French Indo-China since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in preparedness for any indiscriminate bombings by the enemy, was suddenly cancelled from tonight. The gay illuminated streets of Saigon looked as they did in prewar days.

Reassured by consecutive Japanese victories and putting complete confidence in Japan's defense of the air over French Indo-China, defense authorities here decided to lift the blackout restrictions.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

book, so that the reader, going through the book, must rise with the one notion in his head, namely, that all the greatest battles ever fought in the past were those that had been waged by the West against the East to save the "Christian Civilization of the Western world" from the "barbarous conquest of the East." This book by the way, was produced in 1851 (10 years after England annexed Hongkong, and was at the height of her great Victorian age, when the spirit of Jingoistic nationalism was rampant in England.

Though the critics agree that it is a more literary than historical work, reflecting the Imperialistic spirit of the age rather than the critical spirit of historical exposition, few books of the kind have been more widely read than it, and all subsequent writers, including H. G. Wells, have been deeply influenced by his idea of "Western superiority" and "Eastern barbarism." In the pages of Mr. Well's famous "Outline of the world's history" the same Greasyan notion is discernible here and there, though expressed in more subtle or less blatant phraseology.

Two Modern Writers

So very tasty apparently this self-complaisant belief of the Anglo-Americans in their destiny as the moral and material rulers of the globe that there is hardly an Anglo-American writer or thinker dealing at all with national or international problems but is incurably imbued with the consciousness that "the East is East and the West is West," that is to say, "The East is bad and the West is good, and, the twain shall never be equal." Coming to a more recent date we will take a few typical sentences from two famous Anglo-American writers, who have been read in their days or are still being read where English is at all read, namely, G. K. Chesterton, and Pearl Buck.

Chesterton: "The elements that make Europe upon the whole the most humanitarian civilization are precisely the elements that make it upon the whole the strongest. For the power which makes a man entertain a good impulse is the same as that which enables him to make a good gun. It is precisely because this picturing of the other man's point of view is a thing in which Christians and Europeans specialize that Christians and Europeans, with all their faults, have carried to perfection both the arts of peace and war.—It is precisely because the East is cruel, that the East, with all its wisdom, is weak."

NINE NAVAL HEROES LOOKED TO AS GODS

(Continued From Page 3)

how serene this morning's sky looks, as my heart turns up to it, full of joy. At the thought of joining my dead comrades at the Yasukuni Shrine.

"The sentiments expressed in these poems were, I feel sure, the sentiments of all. It is easy to give verbal expression to one's resolve and faith, but to translate one's avowed faith into actual deed takes more than words and avowals, and this, these men accomplished. From their usual speech and manner, it can be inferred that their minds were set on crushing the United States and Britain not only in their armed strength but also in the field of ideology. They were evidently convinced and acted upon their conviction that the Japanese people must be purged of Anglo-American selfishness, which had gradually intruded into their national spirit in the course of years of foreign intercourse, culture and thought.

"Indeed, Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia will be complete only when, besides driving out of East Asia the deleterious Anglo-American influence, concrete and visible in form, the invisible selfish and materialistic ideas of the Anglo-American pattern have been banished from all minds. From this point of view also, the conduct of the heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla must be said to have set a good example for others to follow.

"One fact which deserves special mention is that maternal influence was largely responsible for the inculcation of that strong spirit of self-sacrifice in the hearts of these men.. They were, without exception, extremely dutiful to their parents. One man, for example, never failed to return home to his parents whenever he had leave, however brief, and found special joy in spending his holiday in his mother's company. The love and devotion with which their mothers reared them undoubtedly exerted great influence in the moulding of their character. These mothers in their single-eyed devotion to their family, husband and children, worked hard, denying themselves every comfort of life that their loved ones might feel no suffering. And this sacrifice was their supreme joy and happiness. This spirit of self-sacrifice exercised great moral influence on the sons and planted in them the same seed of self-sacrifice. Without such great mothers, there would never have been such loyal Japanese warriors. Such mothers are as precious to their country as they are to their children.

"What a striking difference between the attitude of the men of the Special Attack Flotilla and that of the American and British soldiers and sailors who are in the habit of making hasty retreat before a superior hostile force, always mindful of giving a wide berth to any fighting area where they think they might be exposed to the danger of death! At the root of this difference, be it noted, lies the selfish and hedonistic temperament of American and British mothers, which has naturally found reflection in the character of their children. In America, naval men are defined as a class of people who see the sights of the world, free of charge, who are paid very handsomely and who are, thus, in a position to lead very pleasant and happy lives. It is clear from the general behavior of the enemy survivors of the sea battles fought so far that the idea of valuing life above everything else is deeply rooted and dominant in American and British minds. The spirit of self-sacrifice and loyalty to His Majesty the Emperor and the State, which animates Japan's fighting men, and the temperament of American and British men and officers, who regard the quest for a happier life as the aim and end of existence, are as different as chalk from cheese.

Whole World Astounded

"The world is really startled by the unbroken series of brilliant victories won by the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but if foreign observers realize that behind these splendid achievements lies the traditional patriotic spirit of the Japanese people ever ready to lay down their lives in defense of their homeland, they will surely be impressed by the par excellence of the blood of the Japanese race. Again, when they remember that the source of this strong power, peerless in the world, is traceable to His Majesty the Emperor, they can not but be deeply impressed with the mighty influence of the Imperial Virtue.

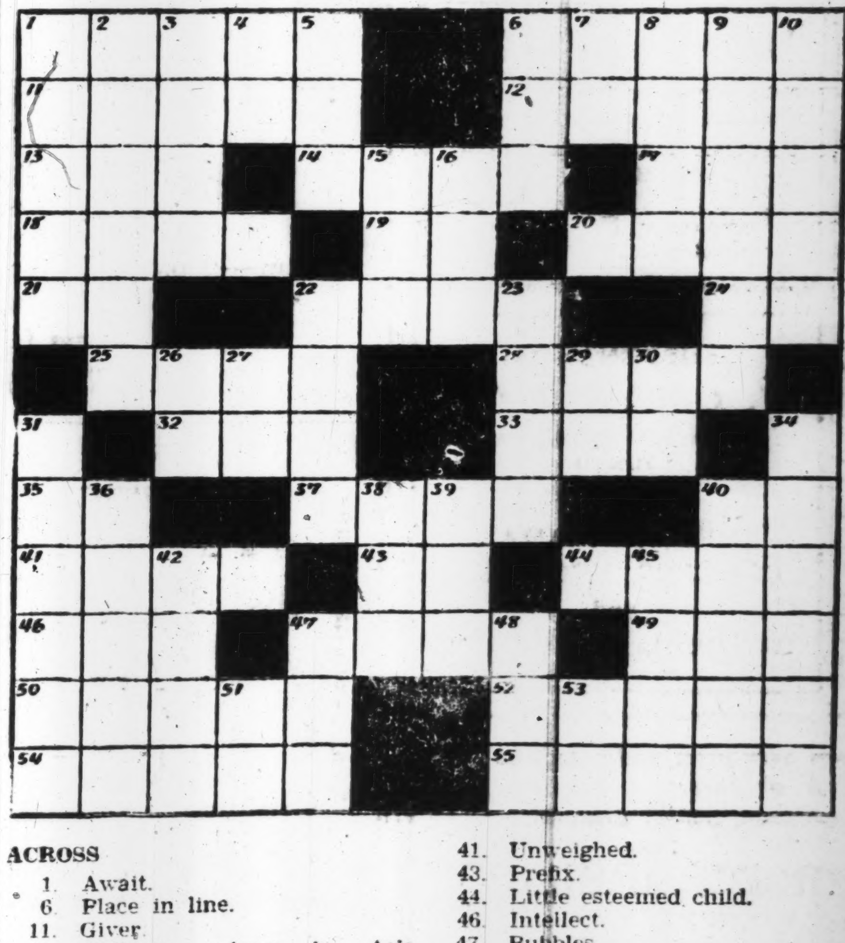
"It was 2,602 years ago that the Emperor Jimmu set sail from the port of Mimitsu in Kyushu in command of the Imperial expedition. That powerful and virile spirit of Yamato which permeated the Imperial Army under His command is kept alive today in the hearts of all Japanese people. The fervid, loyal sentiment of the sons of Japan who are ever ready to die for the Imperial Cause, will grow stronger and stronger as Japan achieves greater and more vigorous developments. It will bloom out in all its glory, as it did in the case of the men of the Special Attack Flotilla, wherever the exigency of the national situation demands it.

"No matter how protracted the War of Greater East Asia may become or no matter whether new formidable foes may join the enemy, Japan will never feel a dearth of loyal and patriotic men who like those of the Special Attack Flotilla, will gladly lay down their lives in defense of their homeland. The gallant men of the Special Attack Flotilla may be regarded at once as 'Gods of War' and as 'Gods for the establishment of peace.' After the War of Greater East Asia must come permanent peace for the world, and then the 'Gods of War' will become 'Gods of Peace,' for destruction today is not destruction for destruction's sake; it is destruction for the sake of construction.

"These guardian spirits of the country were sons of Japan like us. They were our brethren. They clearly demonstrated by their deed that in the veins of our nation runs the blood of unalloyed loyalty, and the consciousness of this fact will ever serve to keep us on our right course both in times of national crisis and, in our private life, when we are in danger of being misled into a false course."

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 11



ACROSS

1. Await.
6. Place in line.
11. Giver.
12. Hellenic colony in Asia Minor.
13. Be indebted.
14. Smallest particle.
17. Place for sleeping.
18. Pause.
19. About.
20. Name of famous spy.
21. Suffix.
22. Unfolds.
24. Thallium.
25. Daze.
28. Protagonist.
32. Possess.
33. Beverage.
35. Prefix.
37. Astringent mineral salt.
40. Dear one.
41. Unweighed.
43. Prefix.
44. Little esteemed child.
46. Intellect.
47. Bubbles.
49. Knack.
50. Girl's name.
52. Garbage.
54. Wanderer.
55. Girl's name.

DOWN

1. Idolize.
2. Boudoirs.
3. Spanish girl's name.
4. Musical note.
5. Period of time.
6. Marksmanship.
7. Exclamation.
8. Name of South American empire.
9. Famous Florentine artist and a friend of Dante's.
10. Pertaining to birth.
15. Supercede.
16. In agreement.
22. Woman (Japanese).
23. Imitation.
26. Preposition.
27. Chinese family name (backwards).
29. Suffix.
30. In regard to.
31. Famous scientist's name making the headlines recently.
34. Unnerve.
36. City on the Nile.
38. Sign of the Zodiac.
39. Country in Western Hemisphere.
40. Figure of the French Reign of Terror.
42. Part of a pipe.
45. Primitive craft.
47. Given.
48. Rabble.
51. First half of German party.
53. Second half of existence.

TODAY'S WORD TEASER

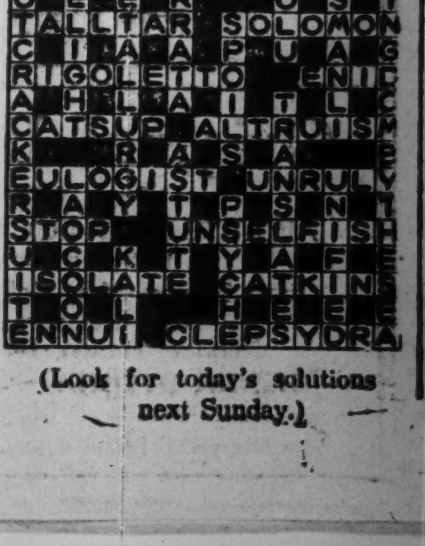
Change ALE into BIB in six steps.

Solution of Last Teaser

One way is:

SOAP, SOAR, SEAR, SEER, SEES, SUES, SUDS.

Solution of Crossword No. 10



(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

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EXPERIENCED Japanese girl, with full knowledge of English and some German, seeks full or part-time position. Apply Box 617, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Yokohama

STUDENTS' Home in healthy environment, also assistance in studies, and opportunity for special studies after school hours, offered by foreign Japanologist. Highest references. Replies in Japanese, Chinese, German, French, English to Box 98, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

USED man's suit in good condition. Please apply 10-12 a.m., 67 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku, Tel. 43-0205.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel. 2-5420 c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Instruction

ENGLISH conversational lessons wanted by a university student, legal, from Nisei man or woman with at least college education, to prepare for examination. Apply Hiroaki Takemiya, c/o Bunka Apartments, Ochanomizu, Hongo-ku.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE lessons wanted from lady, three days a week, in the evening. State salary required. Box 618, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Miscellaneous

UTILIZE our service when applications for permit or report to the Government regarding Foreign Exchange Control Law and Freezing Law or others are desired to be made out. Quick and dependable service assured. Jiro Hatano Trade Office. Tel. 57-1390. Taikaku Bldg., 3, 5-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist. 47 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

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NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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CIRCULATION JUMPS IN NEW CHINA NOTE

Confidence in Monetary Policy Of National Government Deepens

TERRORISM INEFFECTIVE

Certified Note Issue System Enforced With Great Success

Reflecting the mounting confidence of the Chinese public in the monetary policy of the National Government at Nanking, the circulation of the Central Reserve Bank of China notes registered a striking expansion of 153,000,000 yuan during the first two months of this year. Interpreting the sharp upward swing of note issues as being "phenomenal", the International Economic Weekly of the Domei Tsushinsha, states that the sound management of the chartered bank and the crumbling of the ABCD countries' influence in occupied China have paved the way for the prosperity of the bank.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as the turning point, the circulation of the Nanking covertible notes began to increase at an accelerated tempo and finally reached on February 28 a high 413,000,000 yuan, which compares with 260,000,000 yuan on December 31, 1941. In addition to various reasons mentioned above, continues the periodical, the favorable result was produced by the efficient employment of the "certified note issue system" under which commercial banks affix their signature to Nanking notes to guarantee them and then set them circulating.

Confidence Grows

Reviewing the one-year history of the Central Reserve Bank of China which was created on January 6, 1941, the weekly states that the bank applied at first a slow and steady principle to its management and directed the utmost efforts to win the monetary war with the four Chungking-controlled banks, namely the Bank of China, Central Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China. Chungking agents, on the other hand, took every possible measure to disturb the business of the Nanking financial institution and even resorted to terrorism which resulted in killing or injuring many staff members of the bank. Despite a series of bloodshed cases, the confidence of the public in the Nanking currency continued to grow and the circulation moved from 13,000,000 on January 31, 1941, to 33,000,000 on April 30 and to 76,000,000 on July 26, the day when President Roosevelt applied the freezing order to Japanese and Chinese assets.

The freezing action, however, turned out to be a boomerang, because Chinese public, fearful of the suspension of the American supply of aid-to-fapi funds, rushed to sell Chungking legal tender and in return to bull Nanking currency. Deposits in the Central Reserve Bank of China also swelled by about 20,000,000 yuan a day. The National Government's order under which customs duties must be paid in the new fapi on and after September 1, 1941, also stimulated the upward swing of note issues and deposits, as shown in the following table: (In 1,000,000 yuan)

	June 30	Dec. 31
	—yuan—	
Note issues	70,000	260,000
Deposits	127,000	387,000
Loans	12,000	128,000

The onset of the hostilities in the Pacific marked a new epoch in the development of the Central Reserve Bank of China. Simultaneously with the war declaration, the Japanese Army in China placed under its control about 15 American and British banks including the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which had held the predominant position in financial circles in Shanghai. Shanghai branches of four issuing banks of the Chungking regime were also put under the strict superintendence of the Japanese Forces. The Central Reserve Bank of China notes continued to increase as follows: (1,000 yuan).

	Convertible notes	Auxiliary notes	Total
Nov. 29, 1941	146,875	13,952	160,828
Dec. 27	221,924	15,392	237,316
Jan. 31, 1942	285,695	18,972	304,666
Feb. 21	353,504	22,350	375,855
Feb. 28	390,655	22,566	413,221
Mar. 7	463,132	23,541	486,674

The "certified note issue system" has been exceedingly successfully carried out by redoubled cooperation on the part of Chinese commercial banks in occupied areas, as shown in the following note issue table: (In 1,000 yuan)

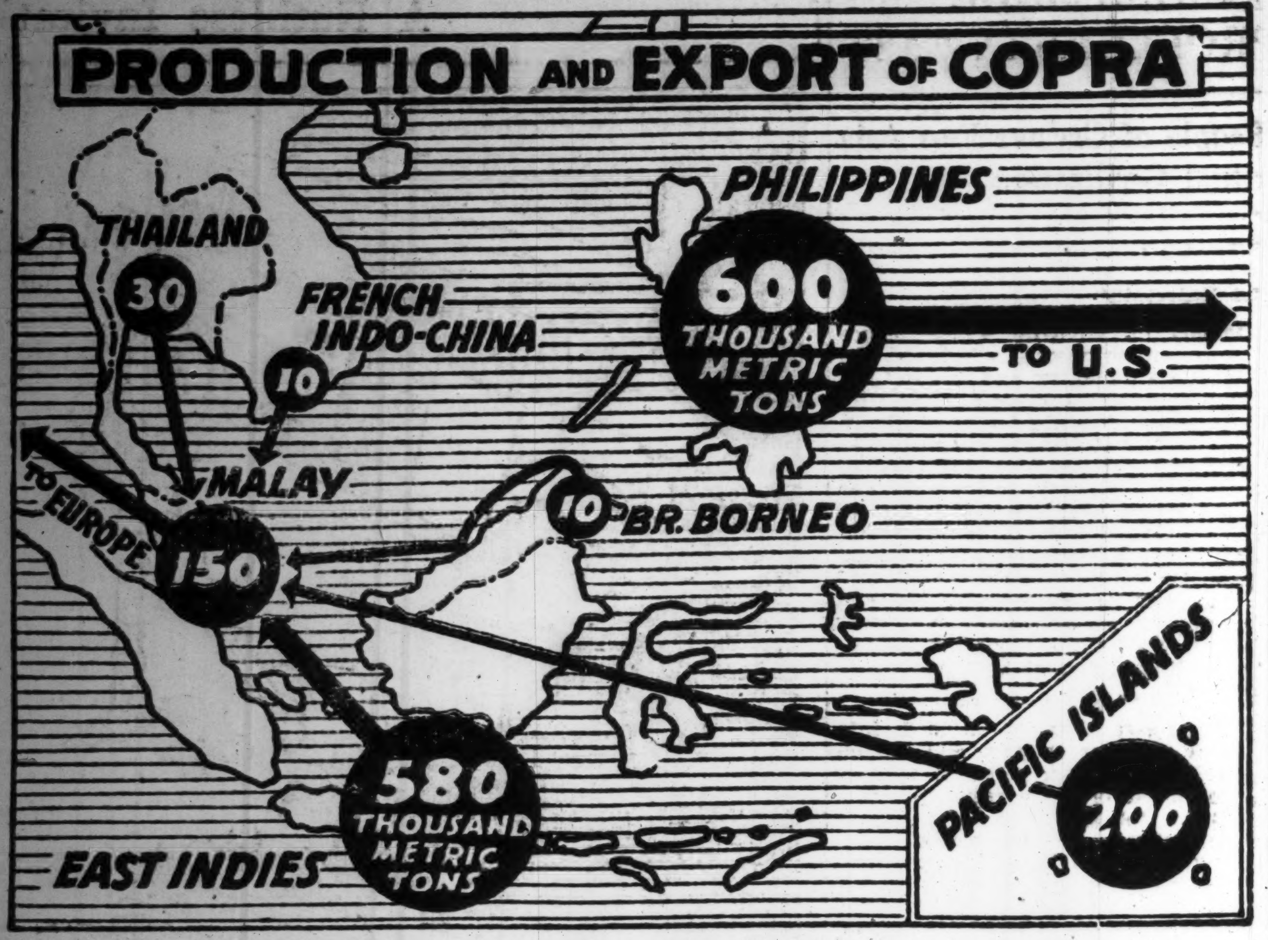
	Issued directly by the bank	Issued indirectly under the system	Total
Jan. 1941	18,254	1,000	19,254
Feb.	21,523	3,700	25,223
March	23,629	7,151	30,779
April	25,633	13,440	39,073
May	30,946	19,860	50,806
June	38,571	32,165	70,736
July	44,308	42,905	87,213
Aug.	56,915	49,285	106,200
Sept	67,221	52,415	119,636
Oct.	100,039	55,355	155,394
Nov.	121,446	58,195	179,641
Dec.	200,343	60,395	260,938

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 4
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,188,541
Over Issues	
Deposits	565,372
Loans	426,054

A Sure Means of Living



It is pointed out in the accompanying story that most of the world export of copra is the product of the Southwestern Pacific area but Japan's consumption of the material did not amount to much in the past. With the development of the coconut oil industry in this country, however, more copra will be in demand here, so that there is no cause for concern that the southern countries will suffer from over-production of copra.

MANILA HEMP GROWN ONLY IN EAST ASIA

Climatic Conditions Make Cultivation Impossible in Other Districts

The so-called Manila hemp for which a demand is ever mounting as materials for rope, fishing nets, paper, etc., cannot be cultivated except in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, states the Miyako in commenting upon the vegetable resources in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

According to the journal, European countries tried cultivation of Manila hemp in such tropical regions as India, Africa, Florida, etc. in view of the importance of this fiber material, however, every attempt by Great Britain, the United States, Germany and other country has failed because of the fact that the climatic and other conditions in those regions were not suitable for cultivation of Manila hemp. Thus these countries were forced to depend on sisal hemp as a substitute.

Controls World Market

Stating further that Philippine Manila hemp is in a position of controlling the world hemp markets, the journal quotes a list of the world demand for Manila hemp in recent years (Unit, bale):

1935	1,458,000	1937	1,303,000
1936	1,333,000	1938	1,100,000
1939	1,390,000		

The list of demand classified according to leading Manila hemp importing countries for 1938 and 1939 respectively follows (Unit, 1,000 lb.)

Japan	295	284
United States	234	406
European countries	509	619

Concluding the paper states that of all European countries such as Britain, Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Norway, the biggest customer in the past was Great Britain which occupied the foremost position in world shipping that required Manila hemp as rope materials.

PLAN BEING SUBMITTED FOR JOINT TRUST COMPANY

New Association Expected to Greatly Aid Wartime Financing

A project for the creation of an investment trust company is under contemplation by members of the Trust Association and five leading securities companies, following the pattern of a similar company jointly undertaken by Nomura Trust Company and Nomura Securities Company. A practical plan is being submitted for approval to the Finance Ministry, according to the Asahi.

The plan drafted by the companies seeks the institution of a "Japan Investment Trust Company" through the purchase of the Japan-China Securities Trust Company for ¥1,000,000 through joint financing of all members, excepting the two Nomura companies mentioned above, of the Japan Trust Association, and five leading securities companies, namely, Yamaichi, Fujimoto, Kyodo, Kawajima, and Koike. The actual administration of the business of the projected company, however, is to be delegated to the five promoter securities companies, which will work under conditions providing for loss indemnification and other matters similar to those ruled for the Nomura Investment Trust Company.

Upon the formal grant of an official license the Trust Association hopes to inaugurate the new company in August upon buying the Japan-China Securities Company. One question, however, still remains to be solved, that is, whether the five securities companies should each be made independent agents of the projected company, or be a corporate body.

A great improvement in wartime financing is expected through the creation of the company by interested quarters, adds the paper.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in year:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.0	— .20
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.8	...
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.0	+ .30
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	93.2	+ .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.90	+ .05

BRITISH SPENDINGS MORE THAN REVENUE

War Defeats Cause Production Shrinkage and Lowering of Living Standard

The British Government's spendings for 1941 far exceeded the national income so that the Churchill Cabinet was compelled to run through accumulated capital of the people, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon. The cable interprets the unfavorable public financing of the British Empire as clearly showing the extent to which the industrial productivity of that country shrank owing to the successive defeats both in the Pacific and the Atlantic.

In the year 1938, the year before the outbreak of the European War, 10 per cent of the national income was appropriated for national defense projects and 77 per cent for the daily life of the people and the remaining 13 per cent accumulated as bank deposits and savings. In the year 1941, however, the figure for war costs moved sharply upward to 60 per cent, while the allotment for living expenses declined to 50 per cent. The military and non-military appropriations for last year stood at 125 per cent of the total national income. Despite such bad public financial conditions, the Churchill Government is considering raising war expenses up to 70 per cent of the national earnings.

Living Standard Lowered

The expansion of war costs, points out the Domei cable, necessitated the further lowering of the people's living standard and the strengthening of the ticket rationing system of daily necessities. The 50 per cent decrease in the production of clothings caused the British Government to apply the point rationing system to these articles. The quota method was employed in the distribution of provisions, soap and oil. Last June the oil supply for non-vital industries was prohibited in order to give the priorities to the national defense industries. The rationing system is expected furthermore to be extended to kerosene oil in the near future.

The Churchill Cabinet placed under its strict control the production of all consumption goods and curtailed the manufacturing of some articles of this category to 25 per cent of the pre-war level. The authorities have recently prohibited the operation of the manufacturing mills which consumes specified rare materials to remedy the supply shortage.

According to another Domei dispatch from Lisbon, England enforced the allotment system in the distribution of automobile tires on April 4 in view of the prevailing lack of equilibrium between demand and supply which was caused by the Japanese control over raw rubber resources in East Asia.

PLANS CONSIDERED TO DEVELOP N. CHINA

Will Become Important Center Of Sphere's Industry Within Next Five Years

North China, which hitherto has been important as a source of raw material, will in future become an important industrial center of primary products in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere according to a North China five-year industrial plan to be decided upon shortly by the Japan-China-Manchoukuo Economic Council as a link of the three Powers' productivity epansion scheme, reports Domei.

Five years hence, the material processing industries chiefly pertaining to iron, coal and salt are scheduled to be established according to the plan now under contemplation, further states Domei adding that the plan is being considered for transporting to Japan semi-processed products of North China so that the ever-mounting shipping demand may be saved as much as possible.

Will Develop Many Industries

In parallel with the above five-year plan another scheme is being studied for establishing a variety of industries there in order to meet the demand in North China itself, it is further reported. In order to establish the industries in North China where such raw materials as iron, coal and salt are abundantly available, Japanese engineering as well as capital for the development of North China will be utilized. The main parts of the comprehensive scheme under contemplation follow:

Iron manufacturing industry: The construction of an iron works in the neighborhood of Peking and Tientsin is being considered jointly by the Japan Iron Works and the North China Development Corporation. For the industry iron ores in Lungyen and Chinlingchen and Shantung coal are to be used.

Pitch, Benzol Industries

Low temperature carbonization industry: The Teikoku Nenryo Company and the North China Development Corporation are jointly planning to start an industry for producing pitch, benzol and synthetic petroleum out of North China coal.

Soda industry: In view of the urgent necessity to attain self-support in synthetic fertilizers for North China's agriculture, the Nippon Chisso Company and the North China Development Corporation are collaborating for realizing a plan to establish a soda plant in the neighborhood of Tsinan. Shantung and Chunglu salt is said to be available in abundance for the industry.

FEBRUARY WAGE INDEX SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE

In Major Industries Textile, Printing, Clothing, Tools, Building etc. Up

The index number of wages in Japan for the month of February registered 172.0 (April 1934-March 1935-100) showing a slight increase of 0.3 per cent over the preceding month, according to the figures released by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

In comparison with major branches of industry with the preceding month February shows a rise by 2.6 per cent in the textile industry, 1.5 per cent in the metal, 1.3 per cent in the printing and book making, 1.1 per cent in the clothings and accessories, 0.7 per cent in the machine-tools making, and 0.3 per cent in the building construction, while a drop is seen in day laborers by 3.4 per cent, in provisions by 2.0 per cent, in ceramics by 1.2 per cent, in timber and furniture making by 0.7 per cent, and in chemicals by 0.3 per cent.

Wage Index by Cities

A perusal of the Febuary wage index number by cities shows Kochi, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, Sendai, Tokyo and Niigata higher in comparison with the preceding month, while a fall is observed in those of Nagoya, Otaru, Yokohama and Kyoto. Indices by 11 major branches of industry are as follows:

	February 1942	Comp. with preced'g month (Pct.)
Average for Japan	172.0	0.3
Textile	168.8	2.6
Metal	155.3	1.5
Machine-tools	149.9	0.7
Ceramics	179.4	—1.2
Chemicals	193.9	—0.3
Provisions	163.7	—2.0
Clothings and accessories	179.3	1.1
Timbering and furniture making	193.2	—0.7
Printing and book making	158.5	1.5
Building construction	168.4	0.3
Day laborer	187.8	—3.4

(Note—Based upon the one year ending March 1935 as 100. Minus sign denotes fall).

EVIDENT CRIPPS FALL CAUSES BULL MART

Attention on Floor Held by Steady Upward Swing of Government Bonds

Receiving joyfully the news concerning the inevitable breakdown of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India and the imminent fall of Corregidor Island, the last enemy base in the Philippines, dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange rushed to bull almost all listed wares, especially munitions industrials. Tokyo Exchange, new, closed at the high price of ¥133 flat which is ¥0.80 higher than the closing prices for Thursday afternoon.

In the long-term section, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, new, jumped ¥2, Niigata Iron Works ¥1.40, Hakodate Dock ¥1.40, Toyo Ball Bearing ¥1.70, Japan Piston Ring ¥1.80, Tokyo Automobile Industry ¥1.20, Japan Precision Machinery Industry ¥1. An upward swing was also seen in Japan Nickel, Ebara Iron Works, Furukawa Electric Industry and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery.

Shippings also moved sharply upward on the long-term market. N.Y.K. was up ¥1.10, its new ¥1.40, O.S.K., old and new, ¥0.80, Toyo Steamship ¥1.60 and Nissan Steamship ¥1.30. In the short-term section, N.Y.K. climbed ¥0.60 and its new ¥0.70.

The attention of dealers on the floor was focussed on the steady upward swing in Government bonds. Kogo 5 per cent interest continued to rise by ¥0.05 on the spot market Saturday.

Closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Nippon Yusen Kaisha ¥105.70, its new ¥90.80, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.00, its new ¥100.00 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Apr	May
Fuji Spinning (50)		u .3		66.8
Do. new (25)			28.4	
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	156.2	u1.9	156.5	154.1
Do new (25)	100.3		101.7	101.1
Teikoku Rayon (37½)			91.4	92.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	41.8	u1.0	41.2	41.3
Toyo Rayon, new (50)				75.1
Ensuiko Sugar (50)		u .8	61.2	62.0

Second Section

	Clos.		Apr	May
N. Y. K. (50)	105.0	u .6	105.7	105.2
Do. new (37½)	91.4	u1.3	90.8	91.1
O. S. K. (50)			96.4	96.8
Do. new (37½)		u .8	95.4	95.9
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)			82.0	81.1
Do new (25)	53.4		53.6	53.9
Uraga Dock (50)	92.0	u .9	92.4	93.3
Mitsubishi Heavy (30)	103.4		104.4	79.6
Hitachi Works (50)	73.1		74.1	74.2
Steel Tube (50)	75.1	u1.0	75.4	74.1

Third Section

	Clos.		Apr	May
S. M. R. (50)	70.5	u .6		70.0
Japan Soda (25)	35.5	u .4	35.6	36.1
Japan Oil (50)	79.0		78.7	78.8
Karafuto Oil (50)	51.0	u .1	52.1	50.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.90	106.90	106.90	106.90
Second 5%	106.85	106.85	106.85	106.85
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	132.3	133.0	132.0	132.0
N. Y. K., old	105.6	106.1	105.1	105.7
N. Y. K., new	90.1	90.8	90.1	90.8
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.8	155.0	155.8	155.0
Do. new	99.8	100.2	99.8	100.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.1	93.3	93.1	93.2
Osaka Stock, new	72.5	72.8	72.4	72.8
S. M. Railway	70.1	70.0	70.1	70.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.3
Hitachi Works	72.6	72.6	72.8	72.9
Japan Steel Tube	74.2	74.5	74.1	74.5
Japan Oil	78.0	78.5	78.0	78.1
Japan Mining	60.5	60.7	60.5	60.7
Manchurian Ind	58.7	58.9	58.7	59.1

Bill Clearings

April 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	194,193	127,850
Balance	44,577	18,242

Banks, Trust Companies To Put ¥50 Million in Wartime Finance Bank

The allocations for private investment in the Wartime Financing Bank have been fixed and date for the initial payment set for April 15 at a rate of ¥50 for every lot of ¥100. The Government investment in the bank is to amount to ¥200,000,000 and private investment ¥100,000,000, of which ¥50,000,000 will be the capital of the Kyodo Securities to be absorbed along with the firm itself. By this arrangement, the other ¥50,000,000 is to be paid in the following proportions: Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Daiichi, Yasuda, Sumitomo, Daihyaku and Sanwa Banks, the so-called big seven, are to invest ¥2,500,000 each; Kobe, Nomura and Tokai Banks ¥1,500,000 each; the life insurance syndicate ¥12,000,000; Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Sanwa ¥1,000,000 each; local banks ¥5,000,000 each; Industrial Bank of Japan ¥1,000,000; Yokohama Specie Bank and Hypothec Bank of Japan ¥2,500,000 each. The Industrial Bank of Japan is investing only ¥1,000,000 because it is already a big invesor in the Kyodo Securities which is to be absorbed into the new bank.

CEYLONESE SUFFER FROM QUOTA SYSTEM

Plan for Checking Imports From Japan Imposed by British Governor

Owing to the adoption, by a former British Governor of Ceylon, of a quota system for the island, as a means of preventing the import of cotton cloth and other commodities from this country, the Ceylonese are suffering much inconvenience, stated the Hochi recently, referring to the foreign trade of Ceylon.

According to the statistics for 1934, quoted by the paper, the island's imports amounted to some 216,000,000 rupees and exports 263,000,000 rupees, making a total of 479,000,000 rupees in the volume of foreign trade. Its chief exports are such products as rubber, tea, coconut, etc., while the imports consist of foodstuffs, cotton cloth and other manufactured goods. This clearly indicates that Ceylon is an agricultural country.

Trade Not Well Balanced

Referring to its trade with the Japanese, the journal continues, in 1934 its exports to this country amounted to about 1,456,000 rupees while imports totaled more than 18,810,000 rupees, showing the extremely unfavorable trade balance with Japan. Because of this disadvantage the then British Governor adopted the quota system for checking imports of goods of Japanese manufacture, particularly Japanese cloth which occupied the most important position in the list of imports. However, as a result of the adoption of the quota system, the Ceylonese themselves were seriously affected by lack of clothing materials. In recent years, motorcars of Japanese manufacture have been gaining popularity among the Ceylonese and a bright future is predicted by the journal for the motorcar industry intended for export to the island.

Island Noted for Pearls

Ceylon Island is also noted for its pearl and black tea production. The pearls there are not of the cultured variety and therefore are of high value. Black tea for European countries and the United States has rivals in black tea produced in Japan and China, adds the journal.

In concluding, the journal says, Colombo, a port town and the capital of the island, through which Ceylon's foreign trade is carried on, has a population of some 350,000 and some 20 Japanese vessels used to call at the port each month before the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia.

COCONUT OIL TRADE IMPORTANT TO SOUTH

Japan Will Have Ample Supply Of Copra With Materials Now at Disposal

In order to give the original inhabitants of the southern regions a sure means of living, it is of vital importance for this country to establish and develop the coconut oil industry, opines Diamond in its recent issue, pointing out the fact that the life of the inhabitants in those regions is inseparably related to the coconut cultivation.

According to the journal, most of the world exports of copra are produced in the Southwestern Pacific regions as is shown in the 1938 list of the world copra exports (Unit, 1,000 metric tons):

The Philippines	604.9
East Indies	582.7
Ceylon	197.8
Malaya	149.1
New Guinea	35.8
Island regions in the Pacific	145.1
Other southern regions	101.7
Total	1,857.1

In the past copra amounting to between 1,200,000 metric tons and 1,500,000 went to the United States, Germany, England and other European countries, states the journal, continuing that Japan consumed some 30,000 metric tons of copra annually.

More Copra to Japan

In the past the Japanese consumption of copra did not amount to much, admits the journal, continuing that, however, with the development of the coconut oil industry this country will come to use more copra to meet an ever-mounting demand for oils and fats in the vast sphere of Greater East Asia. There will be no apprehension regarding the disposal of the over-production of copra, adds the journal.

With the establishment of the coconut oil industry using ample materials from the southern regions, this country will be in a position to export products of the coconut oil industry to the whole world including the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, controlling at the same time the world coconut oil industry with copra now placed at the disposal of this country, concludes the journal.

To Double Capital

The Kobe Steel Works, Limited (capital ¥90,000,000 all paid up), having been authorized to double its capital, will allocate new shares at a ratio of one to one to holders of old shares as of April 1. The payment of the first one-fourth of value of new stocks amounting to ¥12.50 will be called on April 21.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1942

Why Attempt the Impossible?

Propaganda emanating from Washington these days is full of boasts that a great Allied offensive will start before the end of 1942 and that the year 1943 will be the year of decisive victory for the Allies. How any sensible person can be expected to believe such a fantastic idea is apparently understood only by the deluded makers of these boasts.

The Allies of course cannot win the war. That fact is clear to the real thinkers among the Allied peoples themselves, despite the efforts of their political leaders to spur the masses on with false hopes. Particularly in England where the intelligent classes have a clearer sense of realities than the Americans who are still jumping about in bewildered excitement, there are apparently many people who realize that the boasts from official quarters are impossible of fulfilment.

Even before the entrance of Japan into the war, there were many who realized that even with the all-out aid of the United States, Britain would never be able to defeat Germany. Now with Japan smashing the British Empire in the East and crippling American power in the Pacific, the prospects of an Anglo-American victory have become more hopeless than ever.

Freda Utley, veteran woman correspondent and economic writer, clearly exposes the hollowness of Roosevelt's propaganda. Considering Miss Utley's British birth and her vitriolic slandering of Japan in her famous book "Japan's Feet of Clay," her confutation of official Allied propaganda can hardly be attributed to any respect or appreciation of Japan. If her conclusions concerning the war prospects happen to coincide with the conclusions of Japanese thinkers, they must be regarded as a reluctant admission of a hard-headed realist who can find no other alternative.

Writing in the autumn of last year, she says: "Too many Americans, swayed entirely by their emotions, refuse to consider England's present situation realistically. They speak as if the defeat of Germany were a foregone conclusion, simply because the Americans have decided upon it. Would-be saviors, not only of Britain and her Empire, but of the whole world, they exhort the British not to give up the fight, although by now it should be obvious to any keen observer that England cannot reconquer the Continent of Europe. . . . The best chance of saving both England and some democracy in the world is for the United States to back England at the proper moment in a negotiated peace, before the balance of forces turns itself yet more heavily in Germany's favor.

"Many people imagine that Britain is catching up with Germany in armament production, and that the mighty industrial power of the United States will soon enable her to achieve decisive superiority. Yet it seems more probable that Germany has actually been getting about twice as much in the way of war material out of occupied France as Britain has been getting from the United States. Not even the thousands of planes to come from American factories in 1942 and 1943 can give England enough superiority to win the war."

Not only with regard to industrial production, but with regard to man-power, Miss Utley has much to say. Quoting General Sir Archibald Wavell, Miss Utley argues that the Germans can be beaten only by landing on German soil an Allied army larger and stronger than the German army. To state this fact is to admit its impossibility. General Auchinleck and General de Gaulle are cited as substantiating this statement. "Competent military authority attests that at least six or seven million American soldiers would be needed for the job. But is there any evidence to support the supposition that the American people could equip such a gigantic expeditionary force, and build the huge quantity of ship-tonnage necessary to transport it across the Atlantic and supply it, while also keeping England going with war supplies until the war is fought to a finish?" And particularly now when the American navy has been crippled by Japan, and when the burden of attempting the defense of Australia and the whole Pacific at the same time has been dumped into America's lap?

She continues: "Germany is engaged in a desperate struggle with Russia on her other frontier; yet England does not move. What is the answer? Simply this: If this war has proved anything, it has established the fact that no naval power, however strong, can force a landing on a hostile shore adequately defended by armies, guns and land-based air-power. But even if we assume that the American people will eventually be persuaded to attempt the conquest of Europe, what prospect is there that such full-scale participation would defeat Germany? Russia had millions of fully-trained soldiers right on the German borders—they did not have to be transported or supplied by ships. Russia had more planes, more tanks, more big guns than the United States will have by 1943. For 12 years the U.S.S.R. had concentrated the whole of her economy on armaments, and her people forced to endure the hardest of privations.

"Yet all this gigantic armament, all these millions of men, all this aid flung in on Britain's side at the scene of conflict, is not proving sufficient to open the way for a British invasion of the Continent. If England and Russia together thus make no important impression on the Nazi military machine, how can we assume that England and America together—the latter 3,000 miles away from Europe—will be able to put troops ashore in Europe and defeat Hitler?"

Concerning official Allied promises of eventual victory, Miss Utley questions the intelligence and judgment of the Allied leaders. "It may be well to recollect that the wishful thinkers who now tell us that Germany can be conquered have been proved tragically wrong in their past judgments. When the war began, they were certain that Germany would soon collapse from within. They insisted that the Maginot Line was impregnable, that the German army lacked trained officers, that Germany lacked oil, iron and supplies, and today they are confident that Russia will fight on indefinitely. They must learn that this war cannot be won by words, or economic blockades, or the building of unlimited numbers of bombing planes; only superior armed might, on the actual field of battle, can overcome the German war machine."

In view of the impossibility of winning the war, what can the Allies possibly do? Seek a negotiated peace, is Miss Utley's answer. Should the Allies fight on at the risk of losing all without hope of total victory? she asks. Or should they seek a peace which would salvage as much as may be possible under existing circumstances? "Are not Americans doing an incalculable harm not only to Britain but also to themselves by refusing to face these grim realities of the situation? Is not the surest guarantee of America's future safety to be found in a peace which would preserve England's sovereignty and that of her Dominions?" Why attempt the impossible? "For America and Britain to remain two out of four great Powers would seem far easier and surer of attainment than for America and Britain to destroy Germany and Japan and to make themselves the only two great Powers in the world. To say that Britain and America can remain great Powers only if they make themselves the sole two great Powers in the world is to argue against all the precedents and experiences of the past. If America and Britain cannot hold their own as equals of Germany and Japan in the future, they certainly cannot defeat Germany and Japan at present."

In view of these frank admissions from their own side, how can the propagandists at Washington hope to frighten Japan and her German and Italian allies by merely talking about an imaginary Allied offensive yet to come!

A Year Ago Today

April 5, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The astronomical cost of the war to British tax payers was revealed in the revenue returns issued and showed that Britain spent the record amount of £3,876,245,670 in the financial year just ended. This is an average of £10,500,000 a day for the 12 months but within the last three months the expenditures had jumped to an average of about £13,000,000 a day.

A coup d'etat organized by extreme nationalists and the military has succeeded in overthrowing the pro-British Iraq Government headed by Premier Taka el Hasimi and compelling Regent Abdul Illah to flee to Basre. Brief dispatches reaching Rome claimed that the Constituent Assembly has been dissolved by the insurgents.

The American Navy Department released a progress report disclosing the completion in March of last year of the construction of four destroyers and two submarines. The report listed as "under construction or authorized" 17 battleships, 12 aircraft carriers, 54 cruisers, 200 destroyers and 78 submarines. The Navy also awarded $31,000,000 in contracts for the expanding of battleship building facilities. Officials said that the new drydocks would be designed to produce "any size warships that may be contemplated in the future."

SCHOLARLY DISCUSSIONS MADE ON RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS IN EAST

New Age Now Dawns for People of Greater East Asia To Construct Spiritual Civilization

By DR. ENKU UNO
Assistant Professor,
Tokyo Imperial University

The study of our religious measures toward Southeast Asia must be preceded by a brief description of the existing religions in all regions involved. Burma, Thailand, and French Indo-China, which belong to the Asiatic Continent are under the influence of Buddhism, while most of the islands of the South Seas are under the influence of Mohammedanism, forming a striking contrast to the Philippine Islands, where Christianity is the predominating religion. The Malay Peninsula belongs to the Asiatic Continent geographically but from a religious point of view it belongs to the South Sea Islands, for, with the exception of the Chinese traders, all the inhabitants of the peninsula are Mohammedans.

Of the total population of French Indo-China, about three-fifths, or 16,000,000, who are the natives of Annam are believers in Chinese Buddhism, whereas the natives of Cambodia and Laos, like the natives of Thailand and Burma, believe in Buddhism of Ceylon origin. There are at present about 34,000,000 believers in Ceylon Buddhism. This means that in Southeast Asia, there are as many as 50,000,000 Buddhists.

Large Number of Mohammedans

There are about 60,000,000 Mohammedans throughout those regions, comprising the 300,000 of Burma, Thailand, and French Indo-China, 2,500,000 of the Malay Peninsula, 450,000 of Southwest Philippines, and over 55,000,000 of Malaya and Java.

Christians are distributed all over the Philippine Islands, the South Sea Islands and over some regions of Burma, Thailand, and French Indo-China. The total number of Christians in Greater East Asia is about 19,000,000, of which 15,000,000 are in the Philippines, the rest, or about 4,000,000 being scattered all over the South Sea Islands and the three countries mentioned above.

It was in the 15th century (some say in the 11th century) that Buddhism was introduced into Burma, Thailand and Cambodia from Ceylon. And in those countries, Buddhism had great influence over all social communities. In Thailand, especially, it is designated as the state religion.

No Reliable Records

As to the introduction of Mohammedanism to Southeast Asia, we have no reliable records. But, it is quite probable that the Mohammedans who were visiting various parts of Southeast Asia as early as the 10th century were responsible for the introduction of this religion to those regions. The dissemination of Mohammedanism among the natives of the South Sea Islands was accelerated by the establishment of a settlement of Arabs in North Sumatra sometime in the 12th century. By the 15th century, almost all natives of Java had become Mohammedans. In the meantime, the religion found its way to the Celebes, Borneo Malay, Brunei, and the Southwestern parts of the Philippine Islands.

Introduction of Christianity to South Asia dates back to the beginning of the 16th century when several missionaries of the Dominican and the Franciscan orders arrived at Goa. As time passed, Christianity found its way to Ambong, Sangil, Tarato, Menado, Ternate Timor, Flores, South Celebes, Java, etc. At last, in the 19th century, Christianity was disseminated among the inhabitants of Central Sumatra, Central Celebes and even among the uncivilized people in the interior of Borneo. The missionary work in the Philippines, as is well known, was started by Ferdinand Magellan upon his landing on the islands at the beginning of the 16th century. As can be gathered from the above statistics, the number of Christians in Southeast Asia is much smaller than that of either Buddhists or Mohammedans. But, because of their advancement in modern civilization, they have a special influence over the culture of all the countries concerned.

Principal Religions

The three principal religions of Southeast Asia are Buddhism, Mohammedanism and Christianity, and it is neither advisable nor possible for Japan to deny or ostracize them. The religious bodies of our country must especially refrain from any hasty attempt to propagate their own sects in those South Sea regions. This, however, does not mean that they must remain inactive. The three different religions in Southeast Asia are either distorted in creeds, or, being retained in their original forms, are inconsistent in some respects with the East Asiatic trend of idea. Any factors in those religions which are not in conformity with the special mode of living of the East Asiatic peoples or with their view of the world must be adjusted so as to assume East Asiatic characteristics in due course of time.

In cases where some of the religious bodies in those regions are conducting educational or social work with a view to retaining many such characteristics as are detrimental to the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere for the Asiatics, they must be very strictly dealt with. On the contrary, the pure religious faith which forms the motive power of the racial activities of the peoples of Southeast Asia must be duly respected.

In this respect, we must always remember the fact that there is a considerable difference between the Buddhism of Japan and that of Burma or Thailand which makes immediate cooperation between the Japanese Buddhists and those of the two southern countries practically impossible. In the cases of Christianity and Mohammedanism, the obstacles lying our path are also too great to be hastily overcome. The best course that we can follow in this connection is to recognize all religions in Southeast Asia as they are, for the time being at least, and give them every possible aid and protection we can, while exercising constant efforts to guide them along a healthy path step by step.

Divided Into 3 Spheres

Southeast Asia is divided into three religious spheres, and the inhabitants of these religious spheres are proud of their respective religions. But, a careful study reveals the fact that the influence of those religions is not very deep-rooted. For instance, Mohammedanism appears to have great social influence over the natives of Malaya and Java, numbering about 60,000,000. But, it was only 600 or 700 years ago that this religion was introduced to those regions, with the natural result that its influence over the civilization of the inhabitants is rather superficial.

On the contrary, Buddhism has a deep-rooted influence over the racial civilizations of Burma and Thailand. But this deep-rooted influence originated in the religious civilizations of medieval India which had been introduced to those countries much earlier than the Ceylon Buddhism. Christianity in the Philippines and other islands in the South Sea has considerable influence over the civilizations of the different races concerned.

This great influence is attributable to the strenuous efforts of the catholic missionaries as well as to the great support given them by the Western nations to which they belonged. Even in this case, however, we cannot overlook the deep-rooted influence of the medieval Indian Buddhism which had been introduced to those regions prior to the introduction of Christianity and forms, even today, the undercurrent of the civilizations of all peoples concerned.

Influence of Buddhism

It is remarkable in this connection that the Annamese have been under the influence of Chinese Buddhism for nearly 1,700 years. Therefore, the civilization of the Annamese is founded on the religious teachings of the Jodo and Zen sects.

The introduction of Buddhism and Hinduism to Burma dates back to the days before the Christian Era. Beginning in the second or third century, those two religions found their way step by step to various regions in Southeast Asia. By the fourth or fifth century, they made their way to west Java and south Sumatra.

In the fifth or sixth century, Brahmanism was introduced to Burma, which was soon followed by the introduction of Hinayana Buddhism and Mahayana Buddhism.

Same Civilization

During the long period since the second or third century, the Buddhism of medieval India has been exercising constant influence over the literature, art, music, etc of the Southeast Asiatic peoples. The influence of the medieval Indian Buddhism can be found nowadays even among Christian and Mohammedan communities in various regions of Southeast Asia. This shows that all races of Southeast Asia, including the Annamese and the Burmese have the same sort of civilization, which may be called the East Asiatic Civilization.

In this connection, it may be said that the Japanese nation leads all other races of Greater East Asia, for it is in Japan that the religious and spiritual civilizations are now exhibited in their highest forms. When we take into account the fact that the Annamese, the Cambodians, and even the Malays have the same sort of religious civilization as ourselves, we cannot help having an unusually warm feeling for them, in addition to the natural sympathy we feel because of the resemblance in looks and features.

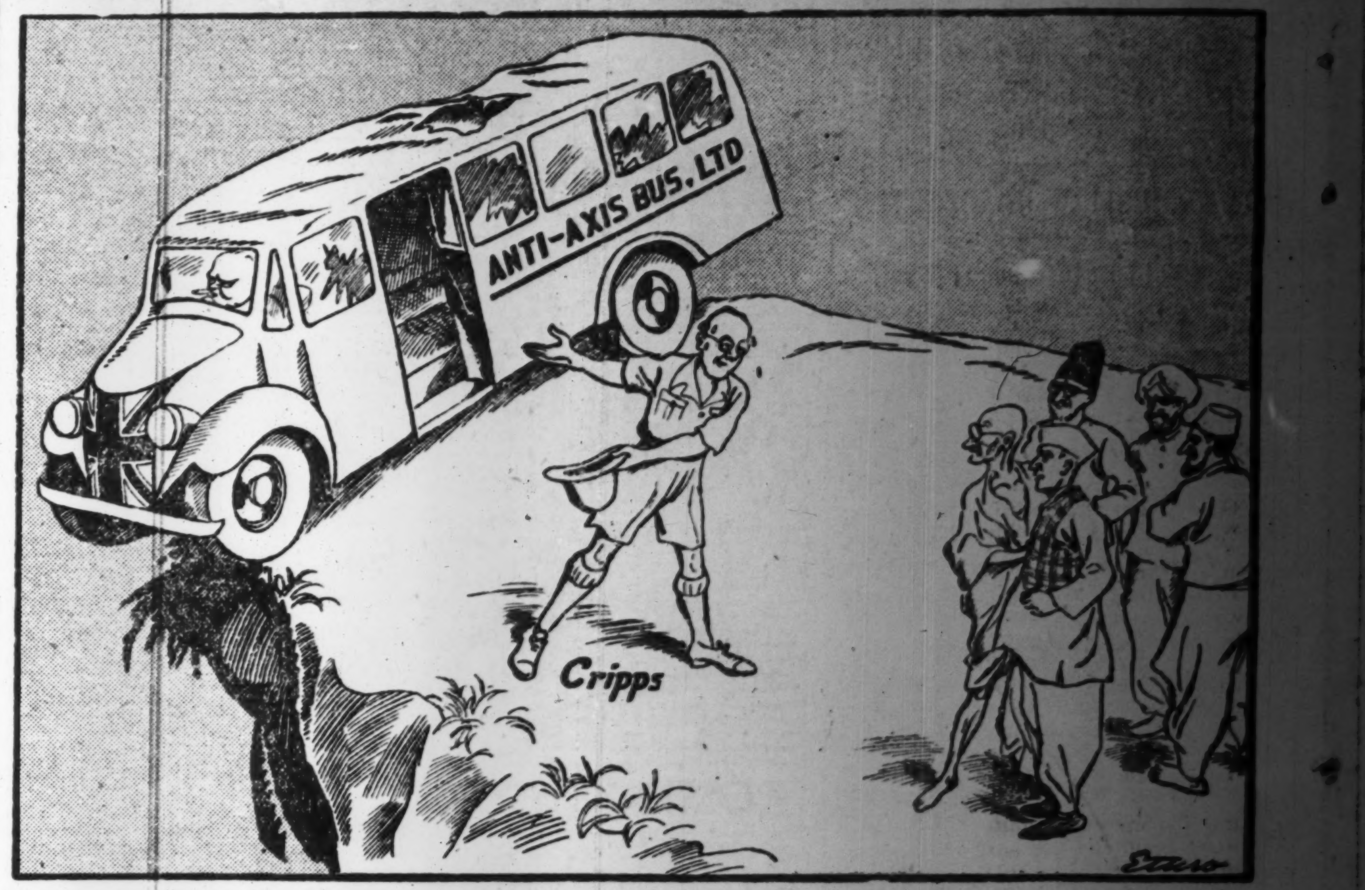
To casual observers, the inhabitants of Southeast Asia belong to three different religions, and there is a considerable difference between the Japanese nation and those races of Southeast Asia in respect to religious faith and civilization. To careful observers, however, the inhabitants of Greater East Asia, including the Japanese, are compatriots and believers in the same religion. If so, the Japanese people and the inhabitants of any region in Southeast Asia no longer stand in opposition to each other as the ruler and the ruled.

Task Not Easy

It is my opinion that all people of Greater East Asia should work in collaboration with one another for the construction of a stronger religious foundation for all, with a view to realizing the permanent unification of all East Asiatic races. The task in view is by no means an easy one, and it may require a very long time to accomplish. In order to find the best possible means to realize this unity of all Asiatic races through their religious civilization, we must go back to remote days when those races were strangers to the advanced religious civilizations of India and China. In those old days, all peoples of Greater East Asia were under the influence of a sort of primitive religion, which was the combination of several primitive civili-

(Continued on Page 4)

A Ruthless Invitation



JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Humanity

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

Our Anglo-American adversaries will doubtless concede, though reluctantly, that the Japanese are lovers of beauty and cleanliness, valorous in war and so forth, but they will find it difficult to forgive us for the quality of humanity which we also claim as a trait of our national character. It has long been the custom among the people of the two "great" English-speaking peoples of England and America not only to think, but openly to declare that humanity is the quality which belongs exclusively to themselves. Their politicians and writers as well as their moralists and preachers are deeply convinced of it. So they have thought it their "Christian duty" and the "white man's burden" to send to the uttermost parts of the world teachers and missionaries to "humanize" the Orientals and to convert the Asiatic heretics to their religion.

In their eyes Christianity and humanity are one and the same, and, strange to say, the words Orient and Asia are always put in hostile juxtaposition to them, despite the fact that the world's three greatest religions are the products of East Asia. Indeed they maintained that Civilization, often with the capital C, virtue, charity and humanity are the attributes peculiar to the Anglo-Americans, while such words as Asia, East, Oriental, Turks, Mohammedans, heathens, Buddhists are associated in their minds with all that is uncivilized, un-Christian, barbarous, inhuman. Up till the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia the Anglo-Americans had been obsessed with the notion that because they thought themselves economically and militarily strong or because they happened to be the most cunning and successful exploiters of weaker peoples and defenseless States they imagined they had held the moral and political triden of the world, and that almighty God was on their side, that is, the side that possessed the strongest battalions, and heaviest money chests.

Subtle Propaganda

It is almost impossible for the ordinary Japanese at home to conceive how far gone are these complaisant Anglo-Americans in their moral self-conceit. It has shown itself constantly in the talk and writings of even those who we have reason to think are vested with intelligence in other matters. We will mention only a few of the most famous names, known all over the world who either consciously or unconsciously have been poisoning the world with the absurd superstition that the Western, or Christian Civilization alone stand for all that is good, humane, virtuous while the East and the non-Christian are analogous with immorality, barbarism, cruelty and impiety.

First, we will take Sir Edward Greasy, author of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World." His account of the Battle of Marathon begins by describing it as one on which "depended not merely the fate of two armies, but the whole future progress of human civilization," and goes on to say:—"Had Persia beaten Athens at Marathon—the infant energies of Europe would have been trodden beneath universal conquest; and the history of the world, like the history of Asia would have become a mere record of the rise and fall of despotic dynasties, of the incursions of barbarous hordes and of the mental and political prostration of millions—." And the author concludes by celebrating this victory of Greece as being responsible for "the growth of free institutions, the liberal enlightenment of the Western world, and the gradual ascendancy for many ages of the great principles of European civilization."

Wells' 'Outline'

This is the constantly-recurring refrain of this story and many another battle treated in the book, and indeed the same sentiment couched in similar grandiose sentences are repeated throughout the

(Continued on Page 4)

SIR STAFFORD'S MISSION TO FOOL INDIA DOUBTED

John Bull Desperately Tries to Seek His Own Safety

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, has been in India on a historic mission. Although at the outset he carefully kept Premier Winston Churchill's vicious cat in the black bag, it was not hard to presume then that Mr. Churchill's special envoy carried with him Britain's urgent appeal to Indian leaders to go through the current conflict with Britain just as India did more than a quarter of a century ago.

Sir Stafford would not say this so bluntly, but he subtly tried to make the Indians contribute their flesh and blood to make the British Empire safe for the British. There is no denying that Mr. Churchill is greatly concerned over the security of India, the "brightest jewel of the British Crown," which feeds the British people.

Lord Rothermere declared back in 1930 that if Britain loses India, she must collapse, first economically, and then politically. That is why Mr. Cripps is doing his best to make arrangements for the maintenance of India's security.

Mr. Churchill and other British Government leaders are not in the least interested in India's home rule or dominion status after the war. What they are desperately trying to look after is India's vast natural resources and man-power and the prestige of the British Empire, which may go with the dismemberment of India from the Empire.

During World War I, India dispatched to various fronts well over 1,300,000 men, who were considerably more than all the British Dominions contributed together and of these 100,000 suffered casualties.

Fooled by Britain

In addition, India made a direct contribution of some £112,000,000 to the war chest of Great Britain. India made all these sacrifices because Britain cajoled her into believing that she would be given home rule after the end of the war.

After the Pacific conflict started, Indian leaders, hoping for a chance that the British Government might give their country dominion status, connived at the dispatch of Indian troops to Britain's wars in Hongkong, Singapore, Burma, and so forth.

Mr. Cripps is in India now with a new British plan for her. But this does not mean that the long-cherished wishes of the Indian people are to be granted soon. Far from it. Instead the British Government is striving to get India's participation in hostilities and a pledge against a separate peace with Japan in return for a promise of home rule and dominion status after the war.

Indian leaders, however, never forget what Mr. Churchill said once. He declared, "Sooner or later, you will have to crush Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress and all they stand for." Look what Mr. Cripps is doing now? He politely and courteously asked for a conference with Mahatma Gandhi and had a long one with him, now that his help is badly needed. Not only that, Sir Stafford is meeting leaders of the Indian National Congress.

With these facts in mind, it is hard to see how these Indian leaders can be talked into fighting Britain's battles again. They remember that a few centuries ago, Britain robbed their country of her freedom at the point of a bayonet; that under the British rule of oppression and exploitation, India's millions have been starving for many decades.

Under these circumstances, how can Indian leaders listen to the British Government, which is telling them to join in the fight against Japan to regain a fraction of that lost freedom.

India has ceased to be a part of the British Empire as far as the sentiment of the Indians is concerned. It is no longer British-India. The Indian people have awakened to the veritable fact that India belongs to the Indians and not to the British.

Can Sir Stafford Cripps succeed in his mission? Certainly not. He will find that the Indian people can think their own way and talk back to their British ruler. This time, they are not going to fight and remain slaves for John Bull. The Indian people are going to get what they want, independence!—(K.N.)

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

Takezawa Sensei to Yu Hito (A Man Called Takezawa Sensei*) 1924-25

By YOSHIO NAGAYO

Part I

A novel in two volumes, this appears to be an attempt, as the title indicates, to describe the life and thoughts of a man called Takezawa Sensei. As a matter of fact, however, it is no more than a work in which the author expatiates on his own view of life or of ethics. The author himself writes in his preface: "Takezawa Sensei may be taken as a portrait of myself at the time I am in my most tranquil mood." It is more or less characterized by a technique and development peculiar to fictional art. But considered as a whole, it is largely in the nature of a collection of impressions in dialogue form. Hence it is something which cannot be so easily summarized. In any case, we shall here endeavor to give a rough sketch of it.

Takezawa Sensei was a very plain-looking man who grew a shaggy beard on a rather pale face. He seemed absolutely indifferent about clothes, yet, on the other hand, he looked the part of quite a smartly dressed dandy, so that the true character of the man could not be easily grasped. At one time he was an instructor of German at a certain higher school, and after that he lectured on aesthetics at a certain university in Tokyo for about two years. But since giving up this work he declined all the offers that came to him from various quarters, never entering the academic field again. He published a few pieces in the way of fiction and drama, yet he was not the sort whom one could definitely set down as a man of letters or an author.

'A Man Who Lived Culture'

Though he wrote a good many critical works and essays on such subjects as literature, art, religion, ethics, philosophy, and even at times touched more or less upon science, he produced no work of a systematized or technical nature. In short, he was one of whom there is no way to characterize other than as "a man who lived culture." He himself remarked that "to order a single human being to devote all his life to the painting of pictures or to the making of shoes is indeed an unreasonable and unnatural demand. The human being is so constituted that he wants to do brain work as well as physical work. There is an adage which says, work the farm rather than on poetry, but a healthy man wants to compose verses as well as till the soil," and spread out his "tentacles" into diverse fields.

Nevertheless, the Sensei was not, of course, meanly avaricious, for though he was a scion of nobility, the fortunes of his family had all been squandered on dissipation in his father's time and he was now compelled to lead a life which was hardly one of comfort, yet he was not in the least querulous or discontented. Rather, he was humbly grateful for being able to live as he pleased, in the manner of one who "lived culture," and had a marked tendency to see only the bright and cheerful side of everything. In spite of this, however, he was the sort who, on being requested to give a talk at a middle school, would lecture that the human being should keep on burning the "fire" (the will to rise to a higher order of things) with which he had been endowed by nature and forge ahead until that "fire" had burned itself out. At the Otome Pass in the Hakone mountains he exclaimed with wonder and admiration at the mighty, demonic power of Mount Fuji as he observed one of its ridges appear suddenly from a rift in the thick banks of clouds. He would follow the women entertainers that mingled with the flower-viewing crowd, singing a popular song, and walked along with them in dreamy idleness for quite a distance. He would never

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* Sensei is a term of respect used in addressing or alluding to one's mentor, be he teacher, scholar or any other individual in an honored profession who imparts knowledge.

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